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STRUCTURAL POLICY

IN THE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE SECTOR

Situation in the Community of Ten and basic data concerning the Community of Twelve

(WORKING DOCUMENT OF THE COMMISSION SERVICES)

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by using length between perpendiculars

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S E C T I O N A

Situation in the Community of Ten

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF STRUCTURAL POLICY IN THE COMMUNITY OF TEN: 1983-85

I.1. Investment in the fleet and aquaculture Regulation (EEC) No 2908/83

Community support, introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 2908/83, for individual investment schemes in fishing and aquaculture followed on from several similar measures introduced as long ago as 1971 under the EAGGF-Guidance Section but more especially from 1978 onwards as part of common interim measures aimed at restructuring the inshore fishing sector (See Section B, page 52). However, Regulation No 2908/83 broke new ground by providing that individual investment schemes should in future be included in the multiannual guidance programmes drawn up by the Member States and approved by the Commission

This change in fact introduced a new factor into structural policy as a whole and gave it dynamism and far greater means of action, the reason being that the Commission considered these multiannual guidance programmes to be the linchpin of Community structural policy in the fisheries and aquaculture sector

The Commission naturally recognizes that individual decisions as regards investment should be taken by commercial operators themselves and that they are not its province or indeed that of the Member States or of the common fisheries policy. Consequently the aim of these programmes is not to forecast the future trends in fishing fleets and the development of the aquaculture sector as accurately as possible. But as they are political instruments they have a twofold aim, firstly to serve as a framework for both Community and national financial assistance and secondly to inform operators of the structural developments which the national and Community authorities deem desirable in the light of the economic and social situation and the fish stocks available. Accordingly the programmes should clearly indicate the priorities adopted by the Member States and the Community in granting financial support, the purpose of the programmes being to encourage on a selective basis only those investments which comply with their objectives

The importance attached to the programmes, something which, in the Commission's opinion, should undoubtedly be confirmed in the future, has several consequences which were described at length by the Commission when at the end of 1984/beginning of 1985 it examined the various programmes submitted to it by the Member States.

Firstly, the programmes must concern the Member States' fishing fleets as a whole and all their territory and not be restricted to certain regions or to those vessels which are most likely to qualify for Community aid.

Secondly, they must be based on detailed analysis of the situation obtaining as regards the fishing fleet and the aquaculture sector. This calls for comprehensive and detailed knowledge of the situation and its development over time.

Thirdly, special attention must be paid to determining the objectives to be attained by the programmes. As Regulation No 2908/83 itself states the programmes must specify the method, measures and facilities or resources that will be used in order to achieve in the long term, at least in respect of the fishing sector proper, a satisfactory balance between fishing capacity and the fish stocks available

However, the Commission's examination of the programmes forwarded to it revealed certain gaps which weaken their impact. These gaps result from a combination of factors, namely statistical deficiencies, the absence of checking arrangements guaranteeing the reliability of the statistics, which is an essential prerequisite, and some degree of reluctance to set objectives in terms of the fish stocks available and the financial possibilities

The total budget of 156 million ECU allocated for the three years (1983/1984/1985) was committed and enabled 2300 projects to be financed corresponding to overall investments of more than 660 million ECU, over 80% of this amount being invested in the construction and modernization of fishing vessels. Detailed information on this subject is to be found in Section B (page 57 to 86). Attention only needs to be drawn here to the fact that as far as vessels proper are concerned the Community financed the construction of around 50 000 grt, i.e around 7% of the Community of Ten's current total for the fishing fleet concerned (9-33 metres in length).

The following comments need to be made on the implementation of Regulation No 2908/83 over the past three years:

- The number of projects submitted has risen steadily and substantially (623 projects submitted for 1983, 1000 for 1984 and 1398 for 1985). This is indicative of the interest shown in Community action in the field.
- This rise in the number of projects submitted to the Commission is leading to increasingly serious administrative difficulties for both the Commission and the Member States. This is compounded by the existence of large numbers of small projects.
- While the real impact of Community financial assistance in relation to the total amount of investment in the sector is sometimes difficult to assess as far as the fleet is concerned it is essential for aquaculture and artificial structures. In this field most of the investments made are those which qualify for Community financing.
- Consultation of the professionals concerned, prior to the drawing up of the guidance programmes, would appear to be an essential prerequisite to ensure that they proceed smoothly
- As indicated above the programmes should provide a framework for all financial assistance, whether from Community or national sources. In this connection the Commission would point out that in 1985 it adopted and forwarded to the Member States guidelines for the examination of national and in the fisheries sector. The framework introduced forms an integral part of structural policy
- For several reasons, budgetary ones in particular, financial support from the Community was only a possibility for a part of the Community fleet, mostly that operating in Community waters. As a result of the accession of Spain and Portugal and more particularly of the size of their fleets fishing outside Community waters this restriction placed on Community action needs to be examined in greater detail, with the future in mind

- The projects relating to underwater artificial structures are too recent for all the conclusions to be drawn Nevertheless past experience in this field points to the fact that their continuation should be encouraged.
- The professionals have levelled criticisms against the operation of Community support in practice (criteria for selecting the projects, payment periods, rate of the aid). Although not all appear justified the fact that they have been expressed at all shows that there is a need for investors to be provided with fuller information on the subject.

I 2 Redeployment of the fishing fleet Regulation (EEC) No 2909/83

This Regulation provided for two measures, firstly assistance with the organization of exploratory fishing voyages and secondly encouragement of the setting up of joint fishing ventures between Community shipowners and commercial operators from a third country on the Mediterranean or West African coast for the purpose of exploiting the fishing resources of those countries. A total budget of 18 million ECU was earmarked for these measures, the figure being raised to 23 million ECU to take account of their application to Spain and Portugal in 1986

The measure to promote joint ventures did not have the anticipated effect since no projects of this type had been submitted to the Commission by 31 December 1985. This is probably attributable to the geographical restrictions imposed by the measure and to the financial arrangements which did not provide a great enough incentive.

The measures to promote exploratory fishing voyages on the other hand met with some measure of success Details of the voyages submitted and the decisions taken by the Commission are to be found in Section B, page 87

As the Commission is not yet in possession of the end of voyage reports, it is not possible to make a comprehensive assessment of the effects of this measure. However, it is already apparent that while these voyages were of real benefit to the shipowners concerned the advantages which might be gained by the Community as a whole are not nearly so incontrovertible. Accordingly if this measure is to be applied again more accurate criteria for selecting projects than those used at present will need to be determined beforehand.

I.3 Adjustment of capacity in the fisheries sector . Directive No 83/515/EEC

This Directive provided for the reimbursement to the Member States of part of the premiums which they had granted to encourage the temporary (laying-up) or permanent (scrapping, sale to third countries or assignment to purposes other than fishing) cessation of the activity of certain fishing vessels. A budget of 76 million ECU was earmarked for this purpose, the amount having been raised to 106 million ECU to take account of the application of this measure to Spain and Portugal in 1986.

On 31 December 1985 all the Member States concerned, with the exception of Ireland, had implemented this Directive. Further details are to be found in Section B, page 83 The impact of these measures seems to have been fairly limited, firstly because their approval by the Council came very late in relation to needs and secondly because the premiums provided were not attractive enough. Laying-up aid, which ought to have been of most benefit to producer organizations, perhaps revealed the difficulty which they find in drawing up effective fishing plans

I 4 Investment in the processing and marketing sector Regulation (EEC) No 355/77

This measure aims to improve the structure of the market in fishery products by facilitating the development and rationalization of undertakings engaged in the treatment, processing or marketing of these products. Here too individual investment projects must form part of specific programmes drawn up by the Member States and approved by the Commission.

In examining these programmes the Commission pays particular attention to ensuring that there is the necessary consistency between the objectives laid down for the marketing and processing sector and the objectives of the programmes relating to the fleet or aquacultural production.

The budget is common to agriculture and fisheries. However, in 1985 the Commission, which was anxious to meet the growing needs of the fisheries sector as regards processing and marketing equipment, decided to allocate a minimum

of 10% of the total budget for this measure to the sector. From 1978 to 1985 the amount allotted out of this budget enabled 439 projects in the fishery products sector to be financed, the investment totalling approximately 91 million ECU Further details on this subject are to be found in Section B, page 90.

The following comments need to be made on the implementation of this measure

- Since the measure first came into force a regular increase in the number of projects involving fishery products in relation to the total number of projects submitted has been recorded, as has an increase in the amount of aid granted to the fisheries sector in relation to the total aid from the Fund However, the financial resources available only enabled an average of 20-25% of the total amount of aid applied for to be financed until 1984 As from 1985 an average of over 50% of the applications for aid were financed, although there were big differences between Member States.
- It is being found increasingly often that owing to the specific nature of the fisheries sector and of the common fisheries policy several of the provisions of Regulation No 355/77 and of the detailed rules for its application, which were devised primarily for the agricultural sector, are not particularly well-suited to its requirements.

I 5 The integrated Mediterranean programmes Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85

The Regulation concerning these programmes was only adopted in 1985. It aims, by means of coordination of the contributions made by the various Community structural instruments, to increase the impact of their action and also the outlay on the regions most affected by the consequences of enlargement.

It is too soon to express an opinion on this measure which has just got under way. The Commission would point out, however, that when examining the programmes it will take care to ensure that they are consistent with the objectives of the common fisheries policy and more especially with the multi-annual guidance programmes.

II STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR AND COMMUNITY FINANCING

A. THE COMMUNITY FISHING FLEET

1 Trends over the period 1977 - 1983

Between 1977 and 1983 the total number of fishing vessels in the Community (EEC 9) increased by 2%, rising from about 53 000 to 54 000 vessels Allowing for statistical uncertainty, this represents little or no change The same trend was not followed, however, throughout the period concerned The number of vessels decreased by 2 7% between 1977 and 1980 but risen again by 5% by 1983. Overall tonnage fell by some 8% between 1977 and 1979, dropping from 1 2 million to 1 l million grt and has more or less remained at this figure since then

The divergent trends followed by the number of vessels and the overall tonnage indicates that the fleet is being restructured to reduce the number of large vessels and increase the number of small vessels. This also reflected in the average tonnage per vessel, which fell from 22.6 grt/vessel in 1977 to 21 3 grt in 1980 and 20 4 grt in 1983

This situation differs considerably, however, from one Member State to another (see Table I) There has been a sharp drop in the tonnage of the Danish, German, French and British fleets (-25% in all), a considerable increase in the Italian, Irish and Dutch fleets (+25%) and a slight increase in Belgian fleet, at least until 1982 (+4%, +7 7% from 1977 to 1983)

For a closer analysis, the trend in the various categories of vessel has to be taken into consideration

- a) there has been a decrease in the vessels of more than 500 grt (-35% in terms of tonnage), which now account for only 19 3% of the total fleet, as compared with 27 5% in 1977. This has been mainly due to the decline of the German, French, Italian and British distant-water fleets, following the loss of traditional fishing grounds. A few vessels have been built, however, in Denmark (+3), in Ireland (+6) and in the Netherlands (+17, with a sevenfold in tonnage),
- b) there has been an increase in vessels of 250-500 grt (+24% in tonnage), the percentage of such vessels having risen from 9% to 12%. This reflects changes in the Belgian, Italian, Irish and Dutch fleets. The tonnage in this range has tripled, probably because vessels of over 500 grt have been replaced in Italy and the Netherlands.

⁽¹⁾ the case of the greek fleet will be treated separately, since the relevant data are incomplete

In Denmark, Germany, France and the United Kingdom, on the other hand, there has been a 37% drop in the tonnage of such vessels, in line with the general trend in these countries.

It may be pointed out that the Community did not finance any vessels of more than 250 grt, until 1983 al all events. The abovementioned trend may therefore be ascribed either to "natural causes" or to national aids.

c) there has been virtually no change in the tonnage represented by vessels of less than 250 grt (-0.2%), although the number of vessels increased by 3% and they now account for 69% of all vessels (as compared with 64% in 1977). This is attributable to the increase in the number (+14%) and overall tonnage of vessels in 25-150 grt range, this being the type of vessel usually financed by the Community.

To sum up, the Community fleet became smaller between 1977 and 1983, except for vessels in the 250-500 grt range (as a result of the replacement of vessels of more than 500 grt) and those in the 25-150 grt range, which was considerably expanded thanks to financial assistance from the Community.

As regards the various Member States, the main features have been

- a) a fairly general reduction in all categories of vessel in Danish, German, French and British fleets,
 - b) variable trends in the Belgian and Italian fleets, depending on the category of vessel,
 - c) a substantial increase in the Irish and Dutch fleets

Lastly, between 1979 and 1983 the entire Greek fleet underwent considerable expansion, both in number of vessels (+37%) and in tonnage (+28%) This applied to all categories of vessel

- 2 Community financing (See Section B, page 57 and following)
- (a) Interim measures, 1978 1982

As an interim measure the Community granted aid totalling 68 million ECU for the construction of 580 vessels representing a total tonnage of 33 800 grt. About two thirds of this tonnage was accounted for by vessels in the 25-100 grt category.

(b) Common measures, 1983 - 1985

Between 1983 and 1985 Community granted 107 million ECU in aid for the construction of 861 fishing vessels representing a tonnage of (50 000 grt or 7% of the total number of vessels concerned (9-33 metres - EEC 10) The total investment amounted to 442 million ECU and accounts for 59% of all applications. It may be broken down as follows (see Table II, page 13)

- 7% for vessels of less than 12 metres,
- 65% for vessels between 24 and 24 metres,
- 28% for vessels between 24 and 33 metres

- 6 2% for vessels of less than 12 metres,
- 61 0% for vessels between 12 and 24 metres,
- 32.5% for vessels between 24 and 33 metres

Thus, the aid has gone mainly to vessels between 12 and 24 metres

The effect of the Community financing is quite clear Between 1978 and 1985 it has encouraged the conversion of the Community fishing fleet into a middle-water fleet suited to the fishing conditions obtaining in Community waters

B AQUACULTURE

l Trends in the sector

In recent years the following trends have been observed

- in the United Kingdom and Ireland there has been an increase in the number of production units rearing salmonids in seawater,
- in Northern Europe, particularly in Denmark and the Netherlands, the rearing of eels has been expanded, the same applies to the rearing of catfish in the Netherlands,
- in Italy the number of establishments rearing eels has decreased, as has the number of projets relating to lagoon aquaculture,
- intensive rearing of bass and bream has become established in Italy and France and is being developed in Greece, as are combined forms of fish-farming (bream, mullet),
- in France and Italy there have been substantial new investments in mussel-farming, in the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark oysterfarming has also been expanding,
- new hatcheries are being set up in Italy, Greece and, to a lesser extent, in France

 $\,$ As regards the economic success of the sector, the trends have been as follows

- salmon-rearing techniques have been perfected in Northern Europe and production is steadily increasing,
- consumer countries (NL DK) have devised methods of eel-farming, which is expected to expand from now on,

- intensive rearing of bass and bream has become established in Italy and France and is being developed in Greece, as are combined forms of fish-farming (bream, mullet),
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- salmon-rearing techniques have been perfected in Northern Europe and production is steadily increasing,
- consumer countries (NL, DK) have devised methods of eel-farming, which is expected to expand from now on,
- the techniques for rearing bass and to a lesser extent, bream are gradually being developed in France and Italy, the production and prefattening of juvenile bass is being improved, as in the farming of bream,
- shrimp farming seems to be emerging from the applied-research stages in France and Italy

The production of Peneidae in brackish water may therefore be expected to expand rapidly, whilst large-scale production of the freshwater species is already underway in the tropical areas of the French overseas depertments

2 Community financing (See Section B, page 57 and following)

Since 1978,

- 13% of the total aid granted went to aquaculture, that is, 49 million ECU,
- 278 projects were financed, or 7% of the total,
- during the period 1983-85 as compared with 1978-82, 40% more projects were financed. The number of projects financed in Denmark, Germany, France, Ireland and the Netherlands increased whereas the number financed in GReece, Italy and the United Kingdom decreased.

It is also important to note that, of the projects submitted since 1983, only 16% have been approved for financing. This average percentage conceals significant differences, however, since almost all the projects submitted by France, Greece, Ireland and the Netherlands were financed whilst a much smaller percentage (between 30% and 50/) of the projects submitted by the counties was approved. With a few exceptions, moreover, the non-financed projects were abandoned by their sponsors and the planned work did not go ahead. This clearly reflects the decisive role which the Commission's choice plays in guiding and developing aquaculture.

C ARTIFICIAL REEFS

Since 1983, when the construction of artificial reefs in the Mediterranean became eligible for financing, 18 of the 21 projects submitted have received Community assistance. All of the projects submitted by France have qualified for EAGGF aid but only some of the projects submitted by Italy have been financed.

The need to build such reefs and to provide protected marine environments is thus recognized by the countries of the Mediterranean, where intensive trawling is practised, with the attendant risks of overfishing It is still too early, however, to assess the impact which such reefs have on the aquatic environment concerned, since the first reefs have only just been completed in France and since fishing has been prohibited for a period of three years

Apart from the projects submitted to the Commission, no national projects have received assistance. The effect of the Community aid has thus been decisive in this sphere.

D PROCESSING AND MARKETING

The new supply situation resulting from the introduction of exclusive economic zones has forced the marketing and (more particularly) the processing sectors to undergo substantial restructuring

The form of such restructuring has varied greatly, however, from one Mmember State to another, given the wide differences existing in these sectors

Thus, whilst bearing in mind the criteria for specific programmes, the Commission has endeavoured to promote investments of the following types

- the modernization and rationalization of distributing networks (auctions, cold chains, computerization of price data etc),
- the development of new products with a high value added, well suited to the latest trends in distribution and consumption (g tinned tune, precooked dishes, fish fingers etc),
- investments enabling industries the nature and source of whose raw materials have altered to adapt and convert to other types of manufacture (changeover from tinned herring to tinned mackerels in Denmark, conversion of UK plants which are now supplied with imported frozen products instead of landings of fresh fish and which have been forced to process different species),
- investments enabling small-scale plants with high labour costs and no product-development policy to diversify into other forms of manufacture and to specialize in quality products (canning of anchovies in Italy)

These various measures, for which Community and has increased substantially in recent years, have enabled the processing and marketing sectors to adapt to the new conditions obtaining on the market

The Community Fishing Fleet: 1977 - 1983

Le 15-04 86

	GRT	Number 1977	Number 1983	Change 77-83	Percent.	Share 1983	TONNAGE 1977		Change 77-83	Percent.	Share 1983
501 ATOLE	0-25 TJB		9	50 0	2,7	4,2	119	170	42 9	0,6	0,8
BELGIQUE	25-150 TJB	183	157	-14 2	83 6	74,1		12091	-15 2	67 9	53,5
	150-250 TJB	26	33	26 9	11 9	15 6		6376	25 0	24 3	28 2
	250-500 TJB	3	12	300 0	1.4	5 7	976	3418	250 9	4 6	15,1
	+500 TJ8	ĭ	1	0.0	0.5	0 5	555	555	0,0	2 6	2 5
	TOTAL	219	212	-3,2	100 0	100,0	21001	22610	7 7	100 0	100 0
DANEMARK	0-25 TJB	5969	5904	-1,1	81 4	84 3			-7 2	25 2	27,2
DANEDHAK	25-150 TJB	1193	956	-19 9	16,3	13 6	71567	56871	-20,5	48 9	45 2
	150-250 TJB	117	103	-12,0	1,6	1,5	2128	18810	-11 6	14 5	14 9
	250-500 TJB	49	38	22 4	0 7	0 5	14571	11327	22 3	10 0	9,0
	+500 TJB	3	6	100 0	0 0	0 1	2004	4720	136,0	1,4	3 7
	TOTAL	7331	7007	-4 4	100 0	100 0	146294	125936	-13,9	100 0	100,0
ALLEMAGNE	0-25 TJB	800	650	-18 8	61 9	64 5			5.7	3 4	6 4
NECEIMONE	25-150 TJB	414	322	-22 2	32 D	31 9			-17,0	15 4	22,6
	150-250 TJ8	9	7	-22 2	0.7	0.7			-21 8	1 3	1 7
	250 500 TJB	5	4	-20 0	0 4	0 4	2041		-34,0	1 4	17
	+500 TJB	66	25	62 1	5 1	2 5			-51 1	78 5	67 7
	TOTAL	1294	1008	-22 1	100 0		142002	80565	-43,3	100 0	100 0
		40050	42027	10 8	86 7	89 5	5232	48255	-7 8	21 5	24 1
FRANCE	0-25 TJB	10858	12034	-14 5	11 3	90			-22 2	29 8	28 2
	25-150 TJR	1420	1214	21 0	0.8	0 6			-32 2	9 4	7.7
	150 250 TJB	100	79 46	-27 O	0.5	03			-32 7	93	7,6
	250 500 TJB	63 83	73	-12 0	0.7	0.5			-11 5	30 1	32 4
	+500 TJB TOTAL	12524	13446	7 6	100 0	100 0			-17,8	100 0	100 0
		10525	20100	2 9	89,6	85 4	8598	91000	5 8	30 6	27 8
ITALIE	0-25 TJB	19525	3200	51 9	97	13 6			28 5	39 9	44 0
	25-150 TJB	2107		95	0.5	0.5			-18 8	9,0	63
	150-250 TJB	105	115 75	1150 0	0.0	03			2233 3	0 5	10 7
	250-500 TJB	á 5 5	34	-38 2	03	0 1			-34 0	20 0	11 3
	+500 TJB Total	21798	23524	7 9	100 0	100 0			16 6	100 0	100 0
101 AVE C	0.05.10	983	1250	27 2	72 4	79 8	462	7900	68 6	16 4	20 7
IRLANDE	0 25 TJB	373	282	-24 4	27 5	18.0			-5 2	75 7	53 7
	25-150 FJB	3/3 0	18	2 ₀ 7	0 0	1 1	,		2 ₁₁ 7	0 0	10 6
	150 250 TJB	i	9	800 D	0 1	0.6			661 9	0 9	5 1
	250-500 TJ8	i	7	600 0	0 1	0 4			91 1	70	99
	+500 TJB Total	1358	1566	15 3	100 0	100 0			33 7	100 0	100 0
	0.04.110	256	235	8 2	27 5	22 6	366	3817	4 3	4 2	2 9
PAYS BAS	0 25 138	472	488	3 4	50 8	46 9			0.8	38 6	25 9
	25 150 TJB 150 250 TJB	136	180	32 4	14 a	17 3			27 4	30 8	26 1
	250 500 TJB	62	115	85 5	6.7	11 0			82 0	23 9	29 0
	+500 TJB	4	23	475 0	0.4		2139		883 8	2 5	16 L
	TOTAL	930	1041	11 9	100 G	100 0	87224	131067	50 3	100 0	100 0
ROYAUNE UNI	r n 25 T.IR	5013	4893	15 8	78 b	75 4	4311	39837	7 6	17.5	22 5
WALMOUS AND	25-150 TJB	1273	1413	11 0	17 2	21 8			22 6	23 3	39 7
	150 250 TJB	100	87	-13 0	1 4	1 3			-22 5	8 9	9 6
	250-500 TJ8	120	72	-40 0	1 6	1 1			-43 7	17 2	13,5
	+500 TJB	89	25	-71 9	1,2	0 4		26153	-48 0	33 1	14 7
	TOTAL	7395	6490	-12 2	100 0	100 0			-28 1	100 0	100 0
CEE P	0-25 TJB	44210	45075	2 0	83 7	83 O	23155	230208	-0 6	19 4	20 9
CEE 9	25-150 TJ8	7435	8032	80	14 1	14 B	-		18	33 9	37 4
	25-150 IJB 150-250 IJB	593	622	4 9	1 1	1 1			-5 8	10 5	10 7
	250 500 TJB	309	371	20 1	0.6	0.7			23 6	8 8	11 B
	+500 TJB	302	194	-35 8	0 6	0.4	3,4905		-35 4	27 5	19 3
	TOTAL	52949	54794	2 7	100 D	100 0			-7 8	100 0	100 0

TABLE II

Breakdown of construction projects financed under Regulation (EEC) n° 2908/83

by using length between perpendiculars

PROJECTS { SUBMITTED	Investr	ments	rela	ted	to	the	cor	nstru	ct10	n c	of ve	essel	. s	(ECU)				
	TRANCHES	83-1		1	84-1			84-2	'		85-1			85-2		1	OTAL	Percentage share
Category LBP(m) 0-5 99		0			0			0			0			0			0	0,0
6-8 99	1	102 631			0			0			0		61	190		164	321	0,0
9-11 99	9 2	03 142	9	378	717	11	667	310	4	566	626	25	543	885	56	359	680	6,2
12-14 99	24 9	34 468	11	179	645	17	287	976	11	027	523	33	426	778	97	856	390	16,8
15-17 99	30 6	76 239	12	097	359	34	228	059	14	127	177	41	365	729	134	494	563	14,8
18-20 99	36 7	751 935	23	458	618	41	.905	187	20	301	852	38	309	554	160	727	146	17,7
21-23 99	38 3	05 424	13	356	750	56	400	224	23	476	037	28	706	993	160	245	428	17,7
24-26 99	11 9	48 804	2	840	516	14	739	.141	6	. 756	506	11	174	080	47	459	047	5,?
27-29 99		67 885	4	988	026	7	215	611	6	209	519	14	655	750	44	836	793	5,0
30-33 00		88 976	11	402	041	67	192	133	22	172	975	59	395	604	201	551	729	22,3
) 33		0			0			0	2	095	085			0	2	095	085	0,2
TOTAL	207 0	79 504	84	701	672	250	635	641	110	733	300	252	640	065	905	790	182	100,0

PROJECTS SUBMITTED	} In	ves	tments	re	ela	ted 1	to tl	ne	cons	truc	tic	on of	ves	sel	s (E	CU)			
Category LBP(m)	TRANCHI	5	83-1			84-1			84-2			85-1			85-2		1	OTAL	Percentag share
0-5 99			0			٥			0			0			0			0	0,0
6-8 99			0			0			0			0			0			0	0,0
9-11 99	4	549	792	5	378	717	5	756	739	3	93	3 865	7	.989	902	27	606	015	6,2
12-14 99	10	471	845	11	179	645	7	715	117	10	73	5 198	10	566	929	50	866	734	11,5
15-17 99	17	144	811	12	097	359	19	825	886	12	90	072	14	241	462	76	215	392	17,2
18-20 99	13	584	503	23	458	618	13	147	393	18	65	5 107	13	606	615	82	452	236	18,6
21-23 99	21	193	670	13	356	750	20	363	164	15	163	426	11	721	699	81	798	709	18,5
24-26 99	1	184	628	2	840	516	4	991	834	6	75	506	4	270	108	20	043	592	4,5
27-29 99	10	460	308	4	988	026		768	495	6	209	519	3	782	601	26	30°	009	5, <i>9</i>
30-33 00	12	051	787	11	400	041	8	958	592	22	173	975	22	308	213	77	171	808	17,5
) 33			0			0			0			0			0			0	0,0
TOTAL	90	621	404	84	701	672	81	527	022	96	529	866	88	785	529	442	165	295	100,0

SECTION B

Basic data concerning the Community of Twelve

HOZZGGE X 100.000 9

I 1 ANALYSIS OF THE COMMUNITY FLEET AS A WHOLE

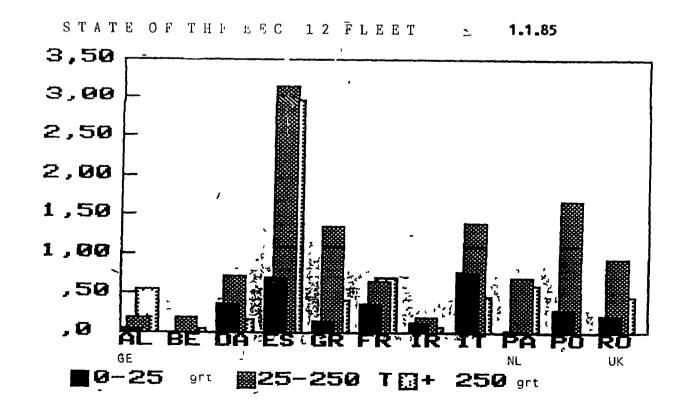
The Community fleet, including those of Spain and Portugal, had a total tonnage of approximately 2 million grt and comprised 80 250 vessels on 1 January 1985.

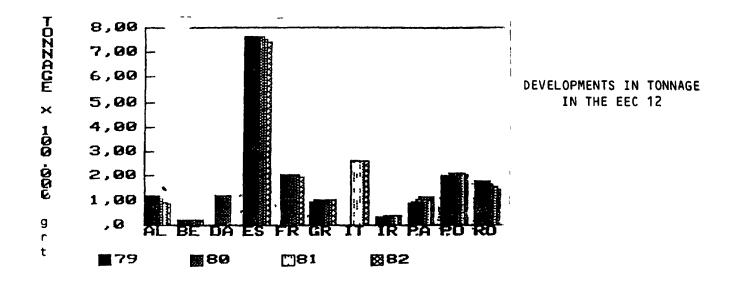
The fleet broke down as follows

- (a) The deep-sea fishing fleet (vessels over 250 grt), consisting of 1 250 units accounting for only 1.6% of total tonnage. Fifty per cent of the vessels making up this fleet are ten to twenty years old.
- (b) The middle-water fishing fleet (vessels between 25 and 250 grt), generally fishing in Community waters, consisting of 13 520 vessels (16 5%), with total tonnage of 1 105 000 grt, i.e. 54% of the fleet as a whole This part of the Community fleet is evenly distributed among three age ranges under ten years old / 10-20 years old / over 20 years old.
- (c) The inshore fishing fleet (vessels between 0 and 25 grt), generally a non-industrial operation, comprising 65 500 vessels (82%), with total tonnage of 302 500 grt (15%), almost 50% of the vessels belonging to the inshore fishing fleet are over 20 years old.

Histogram N° 1 shows the breakdown by categories for each of the Member States. Attention merely needs to be drawn to the fact that there are big variations in the composition of the national fleets, the middle-water fishing fleet predominating in Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain and vessels of over 250 grt in France and Germany.

Histogram N° 1



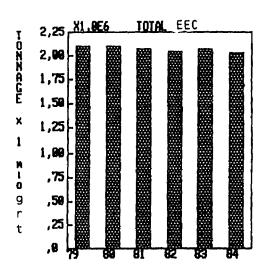


As shown by the following histogram the underlying trend in the Community fleet, taking all categories of vessels together, has been downwards since 1979. The reduction varies, however, depending on the category of vessel and on the member country.

Histogram N° 2

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FLEET'S TONNAGE

TOTAL EEC



As regards the categories of vessels the following should be noted

- while the deep-sea fishing fleet is in decline and the middle-water fleet is stabilizing progressively, the inshore fleet is showing some degree of increase in total tonnage

As regards the member countries

- as shown ir detail by the returns on each country and globally by the following histogram there has been a substantial decline in total tonnage in France, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom, while it is stable in Belgium, Italy and Portugal and there has been a slight increase in Greece and Ireland and a sharp increase in the Netherlands

This analysis does, however, need to be viewed in relative terms since, given the problems connected with the deficiencies of the systems for collecting information, statistical increases and/or falls are attributable to factors which are as numerous as they are various.

1.2. ANALYSIS OF EACH MEMBER

STATE'S FISHING FLEET AND OF

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MULTIANNUAL

GUIDANCE PROGRAMMES

- 1. GERMANY
- 2. BELGIUM
- 3. DENMARK
- 4. SPAIN
- 5 FRANCE
- 6. GREFCE
- 7 IRELAND
- 8. ITALY
- 9. THE NETHERLANDS
- 10. PORTUGAL
- 11. UNITED KINGDOM

GERMANY

General

The fishing fleet in Germany, comprising 1 055 vessels, can be subdivided into two main categories of fishing, viz. •

- deep-sea fishing (Hochseefischerei)
- inshore and offshore fishing in cutters (Kutterfischerei)

- Deep-sea fishing

This part of the fleet, consisting of large vessels over 33 metres in length, is continuing to experience difficulties following the reduction in the fishing rights granted to Germany in the traditional fishing zones. It declined between 1978 and 1985 in terms both of the number of vessels (down 80%) and of tonnage (down 78%). The twelve vessels currently forming this fleet, which carries on its fishing activities chiefly in the North Sea, consist on the one hand of large refrigerated ships and on the other of trawlers landing fresh fish

- Fishing in cutters

This fleet comprises vessels ranging between 16 and 28 metres in length, including

- vessels engaging in offshore fishing in cutters (59% of the fleet in number). They are trawlers, shrimpers, multi-purpose vessels, vessels for catching bivalves, seiners and potters, which fish in the North Sea and the Baltic depending on their range. The main species caught are cod, eels, shrimps, sole and molluscs,
- vessels engaging in inshore fishing in cutters (38% of the fleet in number), using gill nets, their home ports being mainly in the Baltic

Some 3 200 fishermen work full-time, 37.5% being employed in deep-sea fishing and 60.5% in inshore and offshore fishing

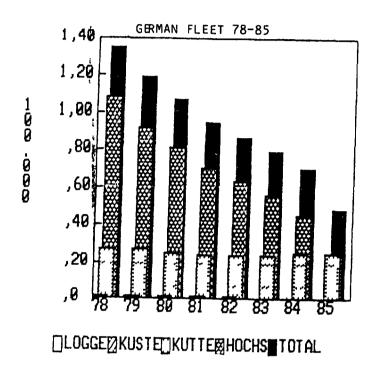
Developments

The cutter fleet showed a 4 65% increase between 1978 and 1985. Over the same period the general trends were as follows.

- improvement in techniques and measures to rationalize work on board,
- partial replacement of large cutters by newly constructed increasingly efficient high-performance vessels,
- energy-saving endeavours resulting, for a proportion of trawling, in conversion to seine fishing or gill nets

The deep-sea fishing fleet on the other hand showed a substantial decline in tonnage terms between 1978 and 1985, resulting in a 78% fall. This decline is attributable to the limitation of the fishing zones in which Germany's deep-sea fishing fleet traditionally used to fish.

The state of the fleet, whose capacity has been in constant decline since 1978, is illustrated by the following histogram



No data on Kustenfischerei

Programme

In order to halt the fleet's constant decline since 1973 the German programme seeks to maintain fishing capacity at the 1982 level for inshore and offshore fishing and at the 1983 level for deep-sea fishing and to modernize undertakings engaging in mussel fishing

Maintenance of fishing capacity will be achieved by offsetting new vessels commissioned against an equivalent number of vessels permanently withdrawn from use

Application

The German programme is very short and ends in 1985. Its application shows that despite the objective of stabilizing deep-sea fishing a sudden decline led to a 58% fall in tonnage in 1985 compared with 1983. As far as the cutter fleet is concerned, although the statistical data shows a slight increase in tonnage amounting to 7% this is mainly attributable to offshore fishing in cutters whose activity compensates for that of deep-sea fishing which is declining sharply at the present time.

BELGIUM

General

On 31 October 1985 the Belgian fishing fleet was made up of 197 vessels of a total tonnage of 23 096 grt and motive power of 97 006 hp

This fleet comprise three categories

- (a) the inshore fishing fleet made up of small trawlers and shrimpers of under 70 grt, which tend to be very old (more than 25 years old),
- (b) the fleet of multi-purpose fishing vessels not equipped with beam trawls, which are more than 18 years old on average,
- (c) the fleet of trawlers of over 70 grt, made up of more recent vessels (13 years old on average)

Moreover it consists mainly of vessels ranging between 24 and 30 metres (30 7%) and 33 and 42 metres (13 7%) in length

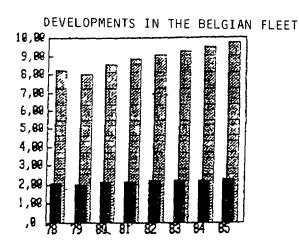
The sector, which is predominantly non-industrial since 89% of the shipowners have only one vessel, employs 1000 people directly.

Developments

Between 1971 and 1978 the number of vessels in the Belgian fleet fell from 322 to 201 (down 37 58%), total tonnage and motive power also going down, by 28 55% and 7 98% respectively, as a result of subsidies for breaking Subsequently, starting in 1979, there was a slight increase in power brought about by investment, tonnage remaining stable

This resulted in increased productivity, landings remaining roughly constant (44 000 t/year on average).

The trend slowed down as from 1984, stabilizing at around 200 vessels with total power amounting to 97 000 hp and tonnage of 23 096, as shown by the following histogram



mgrt mg hp x 10 0000 x 10 0000

Programme

The Belgian programme ended at the end of 1985

Its aim was the expansion of fishing capacity with a view to reaching the full quotas allocated to Belgium, given that Belgian catches in 1983 were below the quota levels fixed (landings amounting to 68.2% of the quotas, inclusive of all species)

In view of the different structural realities the Belgian authorities are advocating three kinds of action

- modernization of smaller vessels so as to achieve greater profitability,
- replacement of the fleet of trawlers and multi-purpose vessels at a rate of 8 to 9 a year and with a limitation on tonnage (22 000 grt), power (96 000 hp) and number of vessels (200),
- encouragement of a definitive reduction in production capacity and in obsolete vessels

Application

The programme as implemented has abided by its undertakings as regards the number of vessels (197 rather than the 200 planned). On the other hand it is to be observed that the levels fixed for power and tonnage have been exceeded, by 1.04% and 4.5% respectively, but this is a result of statistical problems caused by a time lag between the registration of new vessels and the striking off the register of vessels withdrawn from the fleet

DENMARK

General

In 1983 the Danish fleet comprised 3 300 vessels, 120 300 grt and 500 000 kw.

The fleet, 50% of the vessels in which are trawlers, 40% small vessels fishing with gill nets and 10% seiners, consists of

- vessels catching fish for industry (fish meal and oils)
- vessels catching fish for human consumption
- vessels catching a mixture of fish for human consumption and for industry.

Half the vessels in this fleet are based in the six big ports in the west and north of Jutland and account for 80% of the fleet's tonnage. As regards the age of the fleet it is to be noted that 50% are vessels more than 22 years old. The fisheries sector employs 20 500 people, 57% of whom are on board, 40% involved in processing for human consumption and 3% in the fish meal industry.

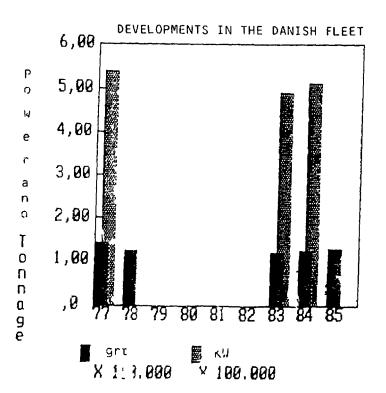
The Danish fleet's production is around 1 8 million t/year. Twenty per cent is intended for human consumption (400 000 t) while 80% is taken by the fish meal and oils industry.

Catches for human consumption come mainly from the Baltic Sea, the North Sea and Skagerrak Although some degree of decline in catches of cod, haddock and coalfish is to be noted in this field the increase in whiting catches seems capable of offsetting the fall, with the result that the catch situation is expected to remain stable

<u>Developments</u>

It is to be noted that between 1977 and 1983 the Danish fleet declined by 9% in number of vessels, 14 7% in tonnage and 9% in power. This was a result, among other things, of the ban on herring fishing in the North Sea, the fleet's poor profitability in the years 1978-80 and the national provisions regarding permanent withdrawal in 1978-79. Between 1983 and 1985 the fleet expanded by around 7% in tonnage and 9% in power.

Ths following histogram illustrates the state of the Danish fleet from 1977-85



Programme

The main aim of the Danish programme, lasting three years (1985-87), is to stabilize the fleet's capacity in the medium term, providing for a slight increase in the stocks available, both for human consumption and for industrial use.

Such stabilization aims at a tonnage of 120 000 grt in 1987, taking into account on the one hand measures to encourage vessels to be permanently withdrawn from fishing and on the other measures to control vessels entering and leaving the fleet

Application of the programme

Application of the Danish programme from 1985 shows that an increase exceeding the programme's objective of 7.5% in tonnage has already occurred and that motive power has also gone up

SPAIN

General

In 1985 the Spanish fleet consisted of 17 749 vessels of a total tonnage of 678 888 grt, motive power of 2 636 057 hp and 101 158 seafarers.

The fleet is very old on average, 52% of the vessels being more than 20 years old. It can be divided into three categories, based on tonnage.

Inshore fishing fleet (0-25 grt)

made up of 13 658 vessels and accounting for 10% of the fleet's tonnage and 21% of its power. It is predominantly non-industrial.

- Middle-water fishing fleet (25-250 grt)

made up of 3 493 vessels and accounting for 47% of the fleet's tonnage and 43% of its power. It consists of a mixture of trawlers, seiners and long-liners.

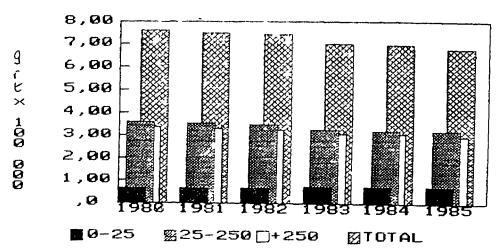
- Deep-sea fishing fleet (over 250 grt)

made up of 571 vessels and accounting for 43% of the fleet's tonnage and 36% of its power. It consists of a mixture of cod-fishing trawlers, freezer seiners, freezer trawlers and factory ships

Developments

Between 1980 and 1985 the number of vessels in the Spanish fleet increased by 2% but total tonnage and motive power fell, by 10~6% and 3~8% respectively, so that the trend in fishing capacity was downwards. The histogram below shows the developments in the Spanish fleet's tonnage from 1980 onwards.

DEVELOPMENTS IN TONNAGE IN SPAIN



Analysis by type of vessel shows that the categories recording the sharpest falls in tonnage terms were cod-fishing vessels (down 23.6%), trawlers (down 21.2%) and freezer trawlers (down 15.3%). However, an increase was recorded in the overall tonnage of freezer seiners and the inshore fishing fleet.

The development in catches ranged between 1.11 million and 1.25 million tonnes.

Programme

The Spanish programme covers a period lasting until 31 December 1986. The Spanish authorities are seeking to embark upon a process of partial replacement of the fleet in order to curtail operating costs, control the fishing effort and adjust capacity to the stocks available. The programme's aims are as follows •

- More rational use of fuel and a reduction in overheads.
- The scrapping of obsolete vessels or those more than 25 years old and their partial replacement by modern, multi-purpose vessels.
- An improvement in the safety standards for crews and in working conditions on board

The programme indicates that pursuant to the application of Royal Decree 2161/ 1984 in 1985 authorization was given for the construction of 75 vessels of an anticipated total tonnage of 9 486 grt, 60% being intended for fishing in third countries. At the same time 11~809 grt went for breaking, meaning that there was a net reduction of 2 323 grt

In the context of the application of the above-mentioned decree, authorization has been given for the construction, in 1986, of 10 254 grt, subject to the direct withdrawal of 11 787 grt. This will lead to a net reduction in capacity totalling 1 533 grt.

In connection with the application of the Community measures the programme envisages the withdrawal in 1986 of an additional 6 000 grt pursuant to Directive \$83/515/EEC As regards the replacement of the fleet it is estimated that 100 vessels with a total tonnage of approximately 8 500 grt could be laid down in 1986, these constructions will lead to at least an equivalent supplementary withdrawal of existing vessels

FRANCE

General

At the end of 1985 the French fishing fleet was made up of 9 281 vessels fitted out and manned for over 90 days a year. The total tonnage amounts to 186 890 grt and motive power to 925 604 hp, breaking down as follows

(a) Deep-sea fishing fleet

made up of vessels over 33 metres in length, engaging in different types of fishing activity (tuna boats, trawlers etc), which are comparatively modern (87% of the vessels are less than 15 years old), and account for 15% of the fleet's total motive power

(b) Middle-water fishing fleet

consisting of vessels between 9 and 33 metres in length, or 50% of the whole fleet. The vessels in the 9-21 metres category are in the process of being replaced. Nonetheless even now 53% of the vessels are more than 20 years old. The 21-33 metres category is made up of traditional semi-industrial trawlers, 70% of which are more than 20 years old.

(c) Inshore and "specialized" fishing fleet

This category comprises vessels between 0 and 9 metres in length, or 30% of the fleet. This mainly non-industrial sector, whose activities cover the coastline as a whole, is made up of vessels half of which are under 15 years old. Their "specialization" is the catching of crustaceans and molluscs

It is also very important to note that out of production of approximately 680 000 tonnes the 550 000 tonnes of fish landed and sold through quayside bidding are caught by the fleet of fishing vessels over 12 metres in length which number around 2000

The highly diversified catches are landed at numerous different ports. However, the three main ports on the Atlantic/Channel seaboard account on their own for around 45% of landings

Most production is managed by recognized producer organizations and the cooperative movement is omnipresent throughout the fish-foodstuffs network (production - processing, marketing and fitting out)

The fisheries sector overall employs 80 000 people. There are 19 500 seafarers, 80% in the non-industrial sector alone

Various craining centres provide initial and in-service training. All research activities are grouped together within a single public body, IFREMER, while ORSTOM's activities cover only tropical and intertropical zones.

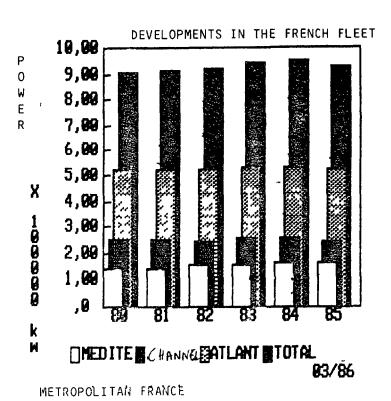
<u>Developments</u>

The developments to be seen in the French fishing fleet between 1981 and 1984 were the stability of fishing capacity, expressed in power, and a reduction in the number of vessels

To be more precise there were regional differences in the fleet's development a slight increase in the Mediterranean attributable to the under 9 metre category in particular and a decline in the regions on the Atlantic/Channel seaboard (down 1.02%)

As regards the category of vessels over 33 metres in length the conversion which is currently under way has resulted in the disappearance of vessels more than 20 to 25 years old (number of vessels down by 20% and power by 10%).

The histogram below shows this trend for the fleet as a whole.



Programme

The primary objective of the French multiannual programme, which covers the period from 1984 to 1988, is to restructure the fleet while at the same time maintaining fishing capacity (expressed in power) at the level reached in 1983/84 (914 000 Kw), taking into account

- the fall in numbers in previous years,
- the state of stocks,
- the economic conditions as regards operation.

Being fully aware of the limits inherent in the curbing of capacity through control of the motive power of fishing vessels the French authorities are also planning, as part of the restructuring measures

- the withdrawal from the fleet of all vessels more than 25 years old and half of those between 20 and 25 years old (i.e. 26% of the 1983 level in number and 32 29% in power),
- the setting of restructuring priorities (semi-industrial fishing, non-industrial trawlers of around 33 metres in length, fleets from ports or regions experiencing difficulties)

Application

The stabilization of the Γ rench fleet's fishing capacity which has been observed since the programme came into force shows that there has been adherence to the objectives set beforehand

It should be noted that although the methods deployed by the French authorities in conjunction with the Commission are satisfactory they will nonetheless have to be adjusted in order in particular to be able to encompass certain developments at regional level and in different categories of vessels more adequately.

GREECE

General

In 1985 the Greek fleet numbered 15 560 vessels, 119 611 grt and 604 792 hp. It is made up of three main categories of vessels .

Deep-sea fishing vessels

These are large trawlers which traditionally fish off the coast of West Africa. With an average tonnage of 350 grt and average power of 1 000 hp this category supplies the Community market with up to 12 000 t/year of fresh and frozen products. Although the majority of the current vessels are more than 20 years old (74%) they are comparatively well equipped.

Middle-water fishing vessels

These are trawlers, seiners and multi-purpose fishing vessels operating within Greek territorial waters. Their power ranges between 150 and 500 hp, with average tonnage of 43 grt. As these vessels are poorly equipped their operating costs are fairly high.

The middle-water fishing fleet accounts for 27% of the tonnage and 16% of the motive power of the fishing fleet as a whole (1985 figures) and 70% of the vessels are more than 20 years old

Inshore fishing vessels

These vessels, which have a restricted range, are of an average motive power of 26 hp and an average tonnage of 4 5 grt. Although less decrepit than the two other categories of vessels (60% of the vessels are more than 15 years old) they almost always lack electronic equipment.

In relation to the Greek fleet as a whole this category accounts for 56% in tonnage, 64% in power and 95% in number With a few rare exceptions these vessels are still family-owned and cooperatives and/or producer organizations are not involved in their management

The fisheries sector employs 50 000 people directly, 35 000 of whom are seafarers

Production totals approximately 100 000 t, 90% a year of which is eaten fresh, only 10% being processed

- 35% of fresh fish is disposed of through quayside bidding, the remainder being sold on local markets;
- processed products (particularly sardines, anchovies etc.), which generally cater for the requirements of the domestic market only, are prepared in decrepit, outmoded plants of which there are many in Greece.

Some 30~000~t/year are imported in the form of fresh, frozen and/or processed products

Developments

From 1978 to 1985 the 22% increase overall in the number of vessels was mainly associated with inshore fishing vessels (up 24%), to a lesser extent with middle-water fishing vessels (up 4.7%) and with a fall in the number of deepsea fishing vessels (down 40%).

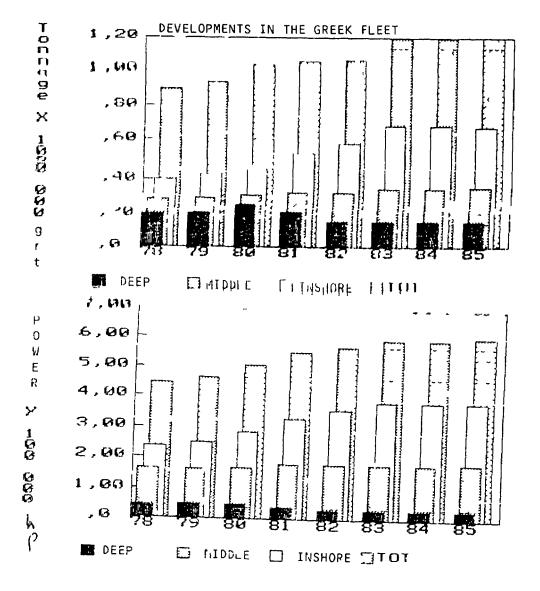
If reference is made to the tonnage and power of the vessels the following developments are to be noted \cdot

- inshore fleet: 67.6% increase in tonnage and 63% in power,
- middle-water fleet · 27% increase in tonnage and 37% in power,
- deep-sea fishing fleet · 23% fall in tonnage and 37% in power,

meaning that in the fleet as a whole there was a balanced overall increase between tonnage (up 34%) and power (up 35.5%).

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The histograms below illustrate the developments in the Greek fleet.



The situation seems to have stabilized over the last three years (1983-85) and a slight fall in the number of vessels has been observed, together with a small rise in tonnage and power.

Programme

The 1984-88 multiannual guidance programme for the fishing fleet in Greece seeks on the one hand to stabilize the number of vessels and on the other to increase tonnage (by 4.9% in five years) and power (by 14% in five years) so as to be able to meet the need to redeploy fishing activities to new zones (Aegean Sea, Ionian and Mediterranean Sea, West African coast), while at the same time weighing the risks inherent in the overfishing of certain species located in Greek territorial waters.

Application

Two years after the start of the multiannual programme the developments have been far less significant than forecast. Hence, although they have been positive in tonnage (0.63%) and power (0.94%) they have not matched the programme's forecasts, which anticipated a 1.9% rise in the fleet's capacity and a 5.6% increase in its power. The decline in the number of vessels (down 0.4%) is partly associated with the withdrawal of a number of beach seiners, the authorities having prohibited this activity.

IRELAND

General

In 1984 the Irish fishing fleet was made up of 576 vessels, 32 000 grt and 130 000 hp and comprised four categories, the distinction being made on the basis of their length. Thus 91% of the number of vessels in this fleet belong to the inshore fleet (under 24 metres in length) and 9% to the middle-water fishing fleet, 4% of which fish for mackerel with vessels over 27 metres in length.

This generally old fleet (over 20 years old) records production of 190 000 tonnes a year, 70% consisting of pelagic species of fish. The employment sector expanded substantially, i.e. by 74%, between 1970 and 1980, going up from 6 630 fishermen (2 270 full-time) to 8 975 (3 675 full-time).

After a sharp increase since 1978 Irish production now stands at around 210 000 tonnes, consisting mainly of pelagic species of fish

The processing sector, which is currently at the initial stage in its development, employs 1 500 workers in around 75 undertakings.

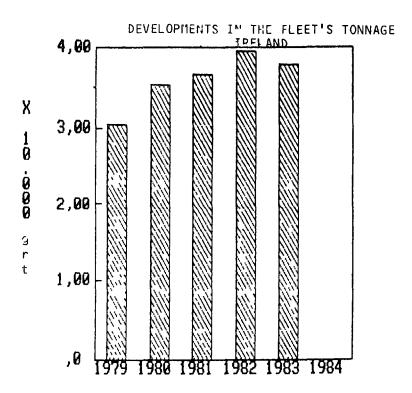
Developments

Forty per cent of the fleet was constructed between 1974 and 1984 and includes vessels which are generally between 10 and 30 metres in length A few second-hand vessels purchased on the Community market have been added to the middle-water fishing vessel fleet

The fleet's overall productivity, which has increased in recent years, merely reflects the situation attributable to the large pelagic vessels

From the resources viewpoint and given the increase in the fleet Ireland has been able to reach the quotas allocated to it. On the other hand catches of species not subject to quota restrictions are still low, standing at around 29 000 tonnes.

The developments in the Irish fleet are given in the histogram below (in tonnage)



Programme

The programme starts from the viewpoint that there is a degree of surplus production capacity which could be absorbed by catching some 62 000 tonnes of fish which are not subject to quota restrictions in Irish territorial waters Furthermore, the additional catches would enable processing to be expanded, so that it would go up from 12% to 35% by 1990

Ireland's five-year programme (1985-89) provides for the replacement of 58 vessels and the modernization of 37 others at the most since at the present time half the vessels in the fleet are burdened with financial difficulties. In this connection the Fisheries Ministry is planning to authorize extended periods of repayment, reduced interest rates and the possibility of capitalizing arrears

The aim behind the replacement of vessels is to modernize the oldest part of the fleet without increasing total tonnage, which should remain at its current level of 32 000 grt, motive power, on the other hand, could show a slight fall. The programme attaches particular importance, for its success and for the viability of the fisheries sector, to training, processing, marketing, exploratory fishing and harbour development

Application

It is to be noted, at the beginning of 1986, that the Irish programme is meeting its objectives Stabilization of capacity at some 32 000 grt has been confirmed and a slight fall of around 600 grt has even been recorded, resulting from the ratio between vessels withdrawn from fishing in 1985 and those commissioned over the same period

IIALY

General

In 1983 the Italian fleet was made up of 22 130 fishing vessels of a total tonnage of 272 418 grt

Two main categories of vessels are mentioned in the statistics, viz. $17\,500$ undecked but motorized boats of an average of 3.7 grt and 5 200 vessels averaging 46.5 grt. The latter fall into the following three categories of fishing .

(a) Oceangoing fishing

- carried out by large vessels (320-2 500 grt) in the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean the number of vessels in this category has gone down from 90 to 41 in 15 years. This type of fishing is heavily dependent on agreements negotiated by the Community and on competition from products coming from third countries (e.g. calamar).

(b) Middle-water fishing in the Mediterranean

- carried out beyond the 20-mile limit, consisting solely of trawlers and seiners of a tonnage ranging between 50 and 200 grt generally equipped with refrigerating plant, it is having to cope with a marked increase in overheads, outmoded technology and a progressive reduction in fishing zones (agreements with Tunisia-Yugoslavia not renewed)

(c) Inshore and offshore fishing

- this comprises two categories
 - (a) local inshore fishing, carried out within the six-mile limit by vessels under 15 git which catch species of high commercial value using mixed fishing systems
 - (b) offshore fishing, carried out within the 20-mile limit by trawlers and seiners between 15 and 50 grt

The overfishing phenomena associated with the increase in overheads and with the technical limitations imposed by the obsolescence of the trawlers is resulting in numerous conflicts between the latter two different types of Mediterranean fishing

The overall increase in production of 5.5% between 1981-83 is directly attributable to tuna-like fishes, molluses and demersal species whereas production of pelagic species was down

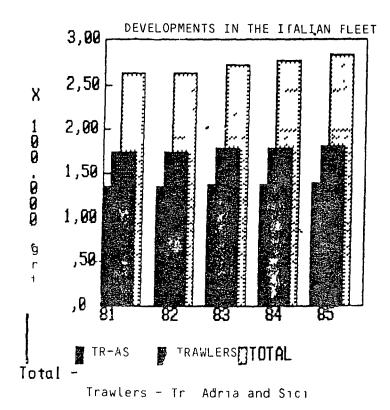
There are also big regional differences in production as well as in distribution/marketing Whereas there is no such thing as quayside bidding in southern areas production and distribution in the Adriatic are carried out by cooperative organizations equivalent to the producer organizations within the meaning of the Community rules (75% of the professionals in the trade)

Processing centres on the main pelagic species, tuna-like fishes and molluscs. Despite the increase in processed products between 1976 and 1983 the processing units are not being used to full capacity (20-40% depending on the products).

Individual consumption is very low in Italy and demand centres on the demersal species of high commercial value. Deficiencies in the infrastructure in the South are to be noted.

Developments

The increase in production capacity has been determined more by the rise in the number of vessels (up 28%) than by a substantial change in the unitary dimensions of the vessels in the various categories



Between 1981 and 1983 the fleet increased overall from 21 454 to 22 130 units, i.e. a 3 15% increase in the number of vessels, resulting in a 3 87% increase in tonnage and 6 98% in power. The increase in power was connected in part with the remotorization of boats fitted with an engine and does not necessarily indicate an increase in the fleet's capacity.

It should also be added that the age of the fleet (61% of the vessels are more than 16 years old) varies greatly depending on the type of fishing and their geographical distribution pattern and that many vessels which are registered in the statistics are laid up, awaiting entitlement to the financial aid measures to encourage the cessation of fishing activities

Programme

The aim of the programmes drawn up by the Italian authorities, covering the period 1983-86, is to modernize and renovate the fleet without increasing the fishing effort or its capacity, with a view to reducing overheads in particular.

The measures envisaged are based on the following types of action

- encouraging temporary and permanent reduction of fishing capacity, notably in trawling,
- reorganizing the infrastructures, improving the distribution network and the structures for training crews,
- restructuring and modernizing the fleet in accordance with a regional mix and with a variable rate of withdrawal depending on the regions and the types of fishing

Application

If account is taken of the rate at which vessels have entered and left the fleets recorded over the last two years and of the fact that a certain percentage of vessels which are still registered are not actually fishing it can be considered that there has been some degree of consistency with the multiannual guidance programme for the fishing fleet

The forthcoming application of Directive 83/515, which is under examination by Parliament at present, will lead to an additional reduction of around 13 000 grt, thus amply including the new grt constructed

As regards modernization it should be noted that efforts are focusing on vessels in the 10-20 years old bracket in order in part_cular to offer better safety and working conditions or board

NETHERLANDS

General

The sea fishing fleet concerned by the multiannual programme comprises three categories of vessels numbering, on 31 December 1983, 747 in all and with total power of 578 000 hp.

(a) The deep-sea fishing fleet

The total power of the 28 vessels in this category amounts to 74 000 hp. The vessels, which are under 20 years old on average and are fitted out with deep-freezing plant, carry on their activities outside Community waters. The following two groups are to be noted: 18 vessels of around 500 grt commissioned before 1981 and 10 of over 1 000 grt commissioned after 1981. Their catches, mainly of mackerel, are intended largely for export, to Africa in particular.

(b) Cutters

The 600 Dutch cutters, of a total power of 504 000 hp, are increasingly multi-purpose, generally modern, well equipped and "state of the art" technically speaking. However, the fleet's results show a deficit in spite of a marked increase in the value of the catches landed in recent years.

(c) Inshore fishing fleet

Eighty-one vessels fish for shrimps and molluscs, mussels, oysters and cockles. The problem of the decrepitude of their vessels is a very big one for fishermen catching mussels and oysters.

Processing of the products is carried out by 424 undertakings, mainly located in the Northern (126) and Southern (98) provinces and in Zeeland (78).

(d) Ijsselmeer fleet

This fleet is made up of small boats used for river and, in exceptional circumstances, inshore fishing (294 in all).

From the social angle the main distinguishing feature was the increase in the number of fishermen, which went up by around 17% between 1977 and 1983. Most of the fishermen's training is provided by six vocational training centres.

As for research, this is shared by three institutes specializing in biology, technology and economics.

Developments

By category of vessel.

(a) Deep-sea fishing

Over the period from 1980 to 1984 there was a very slight rise in the number of vessels (up from 26 to 28) but a substantial increase in total motive power (51%) with a slowdown over the period 1984-85 (18%).

(b) Cutters

From 1980 to 1984 the number of cutters went up by approximately 20%, power increasing by 50% with two categories pre-eminent, namely under 300 hp and over 1 100 hp.

An appreciable increase in fishing activity (up 17%) over the same period was to be noted.

However a slowdown in this trend was recorded over the period 1984-85 (down 5%) although it ended with an overall increase of 30 000 hp.

(c) Inshore fishing

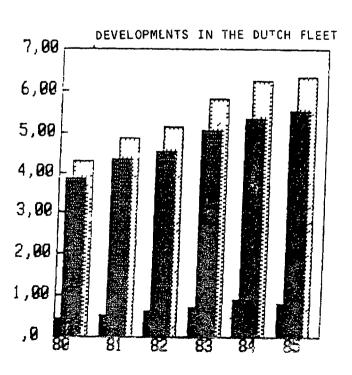
Stability in fishing capacity and the number of vessels was to be noted over the period 1984-85 with the construction of a single 300 hp vessel (i.e. up 1.5%).

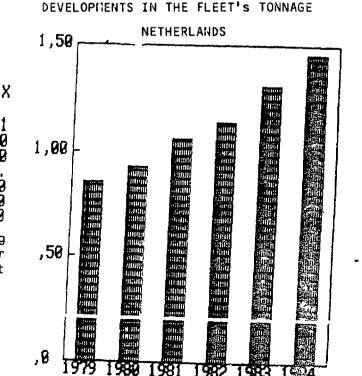
The following two histograms, which do not take the inshore fishing vessels category into account, illustrate this overall increase.

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Deep-sea Cutters MTOTAL

On the basis not of the 1985 quotas but of the initial catch forecasts instead the fleet's theoretical surplus capacity is estimated to be as follows.

- (a) Cutters: 80 000 to 100 000 hp (calculated on the basis of 460 000 hp)
- (b) Deep-sea fishing fleet . 20 000 hp (on the basis of 70 000 hp)
- (c) Mussel fishing fleet: no surplus but the modernization of the vessels assigned to this type of fishing which is intended to improve the quality of the products may well have an effect on fishing capacity.

Programme

The Dutch multiannual guidance programme has been drawn up for the period lasting until 1986.

The Dutch authorities have stated that although they are not - legally speaking - able to enforce this reduction in fishing capacity measures aimed at conserving and managing Community fish stocks on the one hand and at adjusting fishing capacity to the resources available on the other are to be implemented.

The measures will be as follows:

- Application of Directive 515/83
- Setting up of joint ventures within the framework of Regulation No 2909/
- Organization of exploratory fishing voyages.

The Dutch authorities have also introduced a licence system (based on the power of vessels) so as to make any further expansion of the fleet impossible, although they have stated that there is no point in expecting such a measure to bring about a substantial reduction below the 1984 threshold.

The main effort to adjust the fleet of cutters is expected to result from application of Directive 515/83 which, in view of the fact that there may be no increase in the quotas, should in the long term enable there to be a permanent reduction in production capacity. The estimated "loss" for this part of the fleet would be some 6 000 grt, which would be combined with a reduction of at least 25% in the power of the new vessels assigned to fishing for flat fish.

Application

The objectives set for the programmes are not being met since it is to be observed that the power of the fleet as a whole exceeds the target by around 16.39%, i.e. by category:

- cutters · 16.81% over target;
- deep-sea fishing · 13.48% over target.

Furthermore no joint ventures have been set up in the framework of Regulation No 2909/83 and it is not yet possible to make a concrete evaluation of the reduction in the fleet's capacity pursuant to Directive 515/83, which was implemented very recently.

PORTUGAL

General

At the end of 1985 the Portuguese fishing fleet was made up of 7 123 vessels with a total tonnage of 193 000 grt and motive power of 608 000 hp.

The fleet, the vessels in which tend to be old (70%) are more than 20 years old), comprises two categories

- (1) The inshore fishing fleet, consisting of 6 900 vessels of a tonnage of approximately 89 000 grt breaking down into:
 - trawlers,
 - seiners,
 - non-industrial fishing and non-associated industrial fishing,
 - the fishing fleet of the autonomous islands of the Azores and Madeira.
- (2) The middle-water and deep-sea fishing fleet, consisting of 119 large vessels of 104 000 grt breaking down into:
 - a fleet fishing for cod in the waters of the North-West Atlantic,
 - trawlers fishing in the South Atlantic,
 - deep-sea trawlers fishing mainly in the waters of the North Atlantic,
 - tuna boats.

The inshore fishing fleet is mainly non-industrial while the other fleet fishes on an industrial scale. The fisheries sector contributes around 1% to GDP.

Fishing employs 40 000 people, another 15 000 being involved in processing activities.

Developments

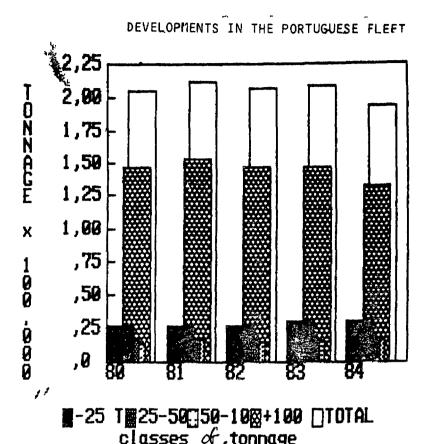
Between 1981 and 1984 the motorized Portuguese fleet went up from 6 352 to 7 123 vessels, a 12% increase, but this development was accompanied by a fall in tonnage from 211 000 to 193 000 grt (down 8.5%). Power on the other hand increased from 587 000 to 608 000 hp (up 3.5%).

Despite the size of the fleet productivity is low, standing at eight tonnes per fisherman per year. Production rose from 288 000 tonnes in 1983 to 303 000 tonnes in 1984 (up 5.2%).

The histogram below shows the developments in the Portuguese fleet from 1979 onwards.

Because of the decline in stocks of demersal species trawlers have now been redeployed to fish in other zones, with the setting up of joint ventures too, while seiners are facing fluctuations in stocks of the pelagic species.

Middle-water and deep-sea fishing is in a state of crisis on account firstly of the restrictions imposed by the third countries concerned (CANADA) on the particular type of fishing methods used (gill nets) which make any conversion difficult and secondly of the fact that the fishing vessels are particularly old.



Programme

The Portuguese programme covers a period going up to 31 December 1986.

It aims to .

- stabilize the fleet's current capacity on the mainland and develop the fleet in the Azores and Madeira;
- redeploy the fishing effort carried on in the coastal area and in estuaries to deeper, under-exploited waters,
- modernize and diversify the fleet through the introduction of new fishing techniques and methods.
- replace the fleet, in view of the fact that the vessels tend to be old.

Application

The Portuguese authorities are planning the construction of new fishing vessels of a tonnage of 8 035 grt, 1 600 grt being for the islands, and the withdrawal of 4 715 grt from fishing activities on the mainland.

There will thus be an increase amounting to approximately 3 300 grt, 18 000 hp and 29 new vessels, not including the withdrawals to be made pursuant to Directive 515/83 This increase in power and grt is necessary to achieve the objective of redeploying the fishing effort to deeper waters and is not expected to entail an increase in capacity but merely more rational exploitation of existing resources.

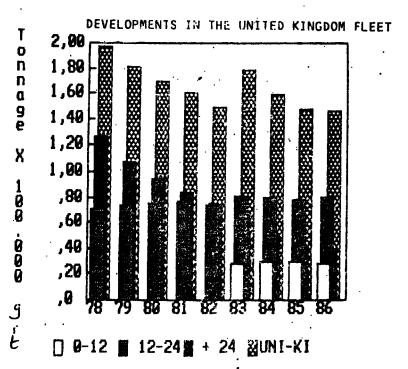
General/Developments

In 1983 the United Kingdom's fleet was made up of 7 012 vessels and 178 000 grt. It carries on the following types of fishing:

- deep-sea fishing (vessels over 24 metres in length)
- inshore fishing (vessels under 24 metres in length).

The 1983 distribution pattern of the 7 012 vessels shows that 63% are based in England and Wales, 32% in Scotland and 5% in Northern Ireland. It is to be noted that out of the 178 000 grt the proportion located in England, Wales and Scotland is 93%, with 7% in Northern Ireland. A constant fall in tonnage was recorded from 1978 to 1982, while there was a substantial recovery in 1983 followed by a further decline which seemed to stabilize in 1985-86.

The histogram below illustrates this situation:



Including vessels under 12 m in length from 1983

The state of the United Kingdom's fleet in the different regions shows that:

- in England and Wales the number of deep-sea fishing vessels fell sharply between 1976 and 1983 (55%) but this decline was offset by the redeployment of inshore fishing;
- in Scotland too there was a sharp decline in deep-sea fishing but this was partially offset by the expansion in vessels for purse seine fishing;
- in Northern Ireland a slight increase in inshore fishing has been recorded over the last ten years.

The reduction in the fleet's capacity led to a fall in landings, which went down by 30% overall between 1974 and 1983. It should be noted that catches of the seven main species (cod, haddock, mackerel, whiting, coalfish, plance and redfish) only contributed to this decline to the tune of 7%.

At the present time the United Kingdom's fleet is having to cope with the restructuring of the deep-sea fishing fleet through the replacement of its vessels by smaller and more cost-effective ones and also with the stabilization of the inshore fleet.

Programme

The three-year programme (1984-86) seeks to modernize and partially replace the fishing fleet which is old (50% of the vessels measuring over 12 metres in length are more than 20 years old). The deep-sea fleet is to be further reduced and the inshore fleet is to be replaced and modernized without there being any significant rise in current capacity.

During this period some 5 400 grt are to be added to the fleet and some 39 317 grt withdrawn, meaning that the net tonnage to be withdrawn amounts to 33 000 grt. The withdrawal of tonnage will mainly affect the deep-sea fleet (30 000 grt)

Application

It has been established from monitoring of the application of the United Kingdom's programme through Community financing, public or private financing and through the permanent withdrawal of fishing vessels from operation via Directive 515/FFC that the multiannual guidance programme for the fisheries sector is being adhered to by the United Kingdom

II. ANALYSIS OF THE COMMUNITY

AQUACULTURE SECTOR

ANALYSIS OF THE COMMUNITY AQUACULTURE SECTOR.

1. INTRODUCTION

The status of aquaculture in the Community varies considerably from one country to another. Estimates of the percentage cortribution of reared fish and shellfish products to total fish, mollusc and crustacean landings vary considerably but it is unlikely that the figure for quantity is less than 10% and that for value, 20%. Both these figures are likely to increase significantly of the next decade even on the assumption that these is a moderate increase in total fish catches.

2. PROGRAMME

All the programmes of the Member States were accepted by the Community, with the exception of those presented by Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany, which both very largely concerned the culture of carps and trout, species which are excluded from Community aid.

Most Member States programmes are of a duration of for or five years, ending on Dec. 31st.1988, 1989 on 1990 Denmark and the Netherlands and the UK have Programmes of three-four years ending on Dec. 31st. 1987.

The largest and most valuable contribution to reared marine fish production is that of molluscs

Fish (other than trout and carp) production has increased markedly in recent years and although total annual production is still of a much lower order than that for molluscs practically the entire production is for high value species, such as salmon and eels

Culture of crustacean species has developed much more slowly, but Spain and Portugal have shown a considerable interest in investing in prawn culture in the Iberian peninsular, as has France in the overseas departments

3 PRODUCTION BY SPECIES

Total Community production of mussels is of the order of 400 - 450.000 t. per annum with considerable variations from one year to the next. Spain is the most important producer with ar output of about 200.000 t.

Oyster production, more than 80% of which is of the Pacific oyster,

Crassostrea gigas is about 100.000 t/annum. France produces around 95% of
total production.

The output of the marine fish sector is of the order of 18.000 - 20.000 t. About 10.000 t of this total is for salmon 3.000 t for trout reared in sea water, 3.000 t of eels and from 2-4.000 t for other marine species, mostly consisting of mullets, sea bass and sea bream in Italy and Greece. Crustacean production is insignificant in the Community. There is an output of a few tens of tonnes of prawns in Spain and Italy and of 2-300 t of freshwater prawns in Guyane and the French Antilles.

The prospects for improving total production of mussels and oysters are limited and most Mediterranean Member States (France, Spain and Portugal) are planning to encourage the culture of other species such as the palourde and the scallop.

Fish production, particularly that of salmon and trout reared in sea water has greatly increased in recent years especially the culture of salmon in Scotland and of sea reared trout in Denmark. There is also a considerable interest in eel-rearing throughout the Community and in the culture of turbot, sea bass and sea bream in the Mediterranean Member States.

Again, for climatic reasons, it is largely the Mediterranean Member States which have an interest in prawn culture. This is particularly true of southern Spain, where the climate is close to ideal for <u>Penaeus japonicus</u> culture and where market prices for prawns are very high

4 INFRASTRUCTURE

The technology applied to fish and shelfish varies greatly from one Member State to another. With regard to species which have been reared for a century or more (mussels and oysters) rearing techniques are well developed and there is a considerable infrastructure throughout the producing countries

This is also true of salmon culture in the UK and in Ireland and for the rearing of sea trout in Denmark

The situation with regard to other species, is much more variable, vallicoltura for instance in Italy, is often highly developed with a complex management procedure and a high degree of mechanization, whereas the lagoon culture of fishes in Greece and Portugal amounts to little more than fish trapping.

Social situation

Most of the most suitable aquaculture sites in Europe (the Highlands of Scotland, the Mezzogiorno of Italy, Andalusia in Spain, etc...) are also in areas of high unemployment and even if relatively few workers are directly employed by the sector, aquaculture has a considerable impact on employment in secondary areas such as the manufacture of mechanical equipment, nets etc.

The effect of fish and shellfish farming on the social situation has been particularly marked in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, where the rearing of salmon is now a major industry and in Galicia, where a massive increase in culture has greatly increased the prospects of employment in one of the least privileged of the provinces in Spain.

5 RESEARCH CENTRES

Europe is well served by fish research centres. Each of the Member States has at least one large national institute serving the country as a whole, while in the larger Community States such as France, Italy, Germany, Spain and the UK a mber of regional and more specialist laboratories have also been set up. The emphasis on aquaculture in fisheries laboratories varies somewhat according to the importance of fish and shellfish culture to the Member State in question, but there is also a lively interest in aquaculture in universities and polytechnics which sometimes goes beyond purely national interests.

In Belgium, for example, there is at the University of Ghert a special interest in the culture of Artemia, a source of live food forfish which is of world-wide interest to marine fish farmers.

6. MARKETS

With the sole exception of the mussel, all aquaculture species reared in the Community are intended for the more expensive if not de luxe range of the market. In practically every case, the Community is in deficit in these areas and this deficit is either compensated by imports from third countries or else with the substitution of species which are threatened by over-fishing.

Excluding the production of freshwater species, there would appear to be no immediate, or even medium-term problem of over-production of any reared species of fish or shellfish.

In several cases, the product is sufficiently valuable to offer the possibility of high profits to the rearer.

Thus, stimulation of the rearing of fish and shellfish is a logical answer both to the problem of insufficiency of certain species in Community waters and as a means of reducing, at least to some extent, the Community's fishery products deficit

7. SECTORAL PROBLEMS

The problems involved in the rearing of fish and shellfish vary greatly from one country to another

Basically, difficulties can be ascribed to four major, inter-connecting areas

(1) Economic

Rearing fish and shellfish (but especially the former) is normally a relatively expensive procedure, if a high production per unit area or volume is to be achieved. Frequently it happens that the intensive culture of a given species is difficult to achieve and extensive culture is unprofitable, unless associated with other more remunerative activities.

In the end, virtually all the problems of the fish rearing sector hinge on the simple question of whether a given species can be reared at a profit at a particular location.

(11) Choice of species

Fish species inhabiting largely or exclusively the open seas are not normally suitable for culture, althrough there are certain exceptions to this general rule. Otherwise, euryhaline, anadromous and catadromous species generally respond well to culture in tanks, sea cages or lagoons and most reasonably common species for which there is a market demand in Europe have been employed in culture experiments or have been successfully reared either at pilot or industrial scale production level.

It is technically feasible to rear practically all European molluscs and the determining factor here is again, purely economic Thus, nearly all the species reared currently oyster, palourde, ormer (experimentally) and scallop (largely for re-seeding scallop beds) are high value species in several, if not most, Member States

Apart from crayfish (which are barely profitable under any circumstances) the prawn Penaeus japonicus has so far proved to be the only crustacean species commanding a good market in Europe which has responded well to culture. In the French overseas departments, the freshwater prawn, Macrobrachium rosenbergii has already been reared in considerable quantities and it is hoped that production will increase over the next few years.

Given the above constraints, aquaculture institutes in the Community have made considerable progress in increasing the number of species available for profitable rearing and it is likely that, given sufficient input in personnel and in materials, progress will continue during the next few years

Aims of the Programme

Output from aquaculture varies considerably from one Member State to another as already noted, and since Member States differ somewhat in the planned duration of their programmes it is difficult to estimate the output intended for the entire Community.

However, by proportionately reducing the figures given for 1990 and increasing the estimates given for 1988 output, the Community target production for 1989 has been calculated as being of the order of 930 000 tonnes.

This figure implies an increase of nearly 70% over present production but with two of the major mollusc produces (Spain and the Netherlands) aiming to maintain mussel production at around the existing level of roughly 350 000 t. per annum.

The investment planned for this very considerable increase in production is correspondingly great. Nine of the twelve Member States (excluding Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg) propose a total investment in aquaculture of about 420 M ECUS

The European Agricultural Guidance an Guarantee Fund will be asked to provide about 180 M ECUS towards this total over the four-five years duration of the Programme.

Relationship with other measures

The programmes of amost of the Member States are generally associated with a wide range of activities in the region and this is particularly true of Italy and France, where the Languedoc-Roussillon region is at present benefitting from aids to agriculture and tourism as well as for aquaculture and where the University of Montpellier is fulfilling a co-ordinating role. In Italy aquaculture has a special part to play in the regional development plan for the Mezzogiorno and in Ireland and Scotland in sectoral programmes for the Highlands and Islands and the Irisn-speaking areas of west and south-west Ireland

In the smaller Member States, aquaculture is a country-wide activity and there is no special connection with measures taken for other sectors. Even in Denmark however, aquaculture investment is closely associated with that of fishing and agriculture in Jutland

ANALYSIS

Extent of programme

The aims of programmes submitted differ widely from one Member State to another. Spain, Italy and Greece for example suffer considerably from deficits in supplies of a mumber of species of fish and shellfish and these countries aim at a massive investment in aquaculture with the intention of satisfying significant part of the market demand. Other countries, such as the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Denmark are either self-sufficient or close to self sufficiency in supplies. These countries therefore have a less urgent need to produce more than a few species of fish and molluscs, while climatic conditions limit the range in any case.

France falls somewhere between these two extremes but is nevertheless interested in the culture of numerous species of fish, shellfish and molluscs France,

Italy and the UK have taken the lead in many aspects of fish and shellfish culture and this has bed to an interest in a wide range of species

Species

In the northern Member States (except France) the range of species is strictly limited, partly by climate, partly for technical reasons and partly because of the limited demand for fish in these countries. In Spain, France, Italy and Greece, many more species are of interest to the consumer, the climate is generally more favorable and where the requisite rearing technology is not always sufficiently advanced, there is a willingness to develop it. In Portugal, the price of fish and shellfish is lower than in most other Member States and the Portuguese authorities prefer to concentrate their attention on a relatively small list of species, most of which have already been successfully reared for sometime.

Culture system

The range of rearing system is again wide, extending from very simple trapping and on-growing techniques in Greece and Portugal to highly complex pond, cage and basin culture in Italy, Ireland, France and the United Kingdom

In general, a gradual upgrading of existing traditional rearing techniques in those Member States with less developed culture systems would be preferable to a too-rapid transfer of complex technology to the artisanal situation.

At the same time, several different agencies in Member States with advanced rearing systems are duplicating application of experimental and pilot scale work, sometimes in areas where such programmes are inappropriate to the environmental situation.

There is thus a pressing need for a measure of rationalisation in the Community. While the culture systems of individual Member States are each generally well tailored to meet the needs of the country in question, the requirements of the Community itself are less well-served

Future production and investment

The present programme aims at an overall increase of nearly 70% in production over the next four years, is ambitious to say the least. Since a number of Member States propose only relatively small increases in production and it is unlikely that the production of molluscs (which account for well over half the total Community output) will increase to any great extent in the near future, it is clear that a number of Member States have taken the most optimistic possible scenario as the stating point for their individual programmes

This is not necessarily a point for adverse criticism, it is better to aim high and to partly succeed in achieving a goal than to err on the side of excessive caution and to fail to take advantage of all the possibilities available for expansion

Nevertheless, proposed increase of seven-fold (170 M ECUS for the period 1986-89/90 in contrast to 23 M ECUS for the period 1979-83) for EAGGF and does seem to be somewhat optimistic, even when allowing for a measure of monetary inflation

Conclusions

In general, Member State programmes are well designed and are appropriate to the present situation of rapidly expanding investment and production in the field of aquaculture. Certain areas are likely to prove more difficult to develop than others and there is a measure of over-optimism with regard to the future production of species which have yet to be widely reared on a commercial basis.

Recommandations

All the programmes presented by the Member States have been accepted, with exception of those of Germany and Belgium.

However, it will still be necessary to maintain a continous surveillance with regard to all areas of fish and shellfish culture in the Community, since aquaculture practises are developing at a rapid rate

In general the culture of species which have yet to prove regularly profitable should be followed more closely than is normally necessary for fish and shellfish for which there exists an established rearing technology. The same proviso is also true for certain recently developed rearing systems which have yet to prove themselves in general use

Finally and most importantly, the economics of farming certain species of fish should be continously monitored, particularly with regard to medium and long term price trends on the Community market

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III IMPLEMENTATION OF STRUCTURAL
POLICY IN THE
COMMUNITY OF TEN

SURWARY ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECTS SUBMITTED UNDER REGULATION (EEC) 2908/83

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DE BATEAUX ENSEMBLE CEE TOTAL INVEST RETRAITS	ibre	0E 82	DE 83 296	Total 386	37	de 84 486	Total 523	39	de 85	Total 701	51		Total 51	depuis 83	100 00
EMSERBLE CEE TOTAL INVEST RETPRITS INVEST IRRECEVABILITE	Mbre Hio écus More Hio écus	90 82 90 9 6	DE 83 296 32 5	Total 386 42 3	37 4 8	de 84 486 44 2	Total 523 49 0	39	de 85 662 72 4	701 76 2	51		Total 51 12 8	depuis 83	100 00 100 00
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DE BATEAUX EMSENGLE CEE TOTAL INVEST INVEST INVEST HON CONFORNITI INVEST HANGLE FONDS INVEST FINANCES INVEST	Mbre Hio écus Mbre Hio écus Mbre Hio écus E Mbre Hio écus Mbre Hio écus Mbre Hio écus	90 82 90 9 8 1 9 9 8 1 9 9 8 1 9 9 1 1 5 1 5 1 2 0 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 3 2 3 8	296 32 5 5 0 6 16 2 1 19 2 3 37 6 8	Total 386 42 3 13 2 5 39 3 0 34 4 3 49 6 1 251 26 5	37 4 8 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 18 1 3 3	486 44 2 3 0 2 20 1 8 17 1 3 39 3 9	Total 523 49 0 4 0 4 20 1 8 17 1 3 57 5 2 4°5 40 3	39 37 00 00 10 10 11 10 10 10 10 10	de 85 662 72 4 11 1 2 11 0 6	701 76 2 11 1 2 11 0 6 45 3 0 59 13 8	51		Total 51 12 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	depuis 83 1534 159 8 28 4 0 5 4 70 5 4 8 6 38 3 5 1251 1 4 4	100 00 100 00 1 83 2 54 4 56 3 40 6 26 5 41 2 48 2 22 81 55 78 72

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SITUATION DES PROJETS D'INVESTISSEMENT PRESENTES DANS L "RE DU REGLEMENT (CEE) 2908/83

Revise 1 Page 1

TRANCHES 1985 TRONCHE 1984 CONSTRUCTION TRANCHE 1983 TRANCHES 1984 TOTAL DE BATEAUX 1 DE 82 de 83 de 84 Total de 84 de 85 Total de 85 de 86 Total ' depuis 83 pourcentage DANEMARK DE 83 Total 60 79 - 1 0 1 179 100 00 1 25 47 72 1 39 86 19 0 TOTAL Mbre Invest Hio écus 1 94 68 5 1 13 6 53 3 49 B 43 4 ' 0 0 00 ' 111 9 100 00 44 0 39 7 28 9 RETRAITS Mbre ~8 36 31 1 47 14 22 Invest Nio écus ' 0 0 14 3 0 0 47.7 42 62 20 20 1 191 11 1 30 12 15 5 ___ 0 4 IRRECEVABILITE Nore 1 1 ____ 2 23 0 1 1 00 1 14 Invest Nio écus ' 10 10 ' 00 03 1 22 1 00 01 01 ' 00 03 8 , 0 0 , 30 NON CONFORMITE More ' 0 24 30 16 76 1 ٥ 0 00 1 161 Invest Nio écus ' 0 0 0 0 00 ' 00 0 0 0 0 4 1 12 0 16 1 14 38 32 0 0 1 37 MANDUE FONDS More 39 19 0 20 67 Invest His écus 1 8 4 38 3 46 6 1 11 4 13 7 25 1 ' 0 0 0 0 00 00 ' 198 17 69 More 1 0 7 1 12 17 ' 12 19 ' 0 1 43 24 02 1 FINANCES 7 5 7 1 28 3 Invest Mio écus 1 00 36 1 91 13 2 8 4 3 1 11 5 0.0 25 30 36 40 Concours Nio écus ' 0 0 0 9 09 1 19 10 29 1 20 0.8 28 ' 00 ' 66 5 90 4 . . PAYES Kuo écus 1 REPORTABLES Miles 1 G 39 ' 0 19 19 1 0 0 0 ' , 0 0 00 4 39 0 38 3 ' 0 0 13 7 1 0 0 0.0 00 ' 00 Invest Hio écus ' 0 0 38 3 13 7 0 0 0 00 Diff taux 1 35 TOTAL HODERNEISATION TRANCHE 1983 TRANCHES 1984 TRANCHES 1985 TRANCHE 1986 DE BATEAUX ' DE 82 Total ' de 83 Total 4 de 84 Total ' de 85 Total 1 depuis 83 pourcentage 1 DOMENGRIK DE 83 de 84 de 85 de 86 ibre 1 21 104 125 ' 15 158 173 ' 23 168 191 1 2 2 1 451 100 00 4 01 ' 42 9 Invest dio écus 1 22 108 1 10 100 00 87 15 2 16 2 1 9 168 18 7 0 1 RETRAITS More 1 0 3 1 0 0 1 55 ' 00 ' 07 Invest Mio écus ' 00 0 1 01 1 00 0 0 00 1 00 0 6 0 6 - 1 1 71 _, _ 0 8 8 1 31 6 87 IRRECEVABILITE Nore 1 0 _, O 19 19 ' 00 00 1 29 Invest Nio écus ' 0 0 17 ' 80 0 4 6 81 08 0.8 17 0 4 NON CONFORMITE More 0 10 1 15 16 5 76 Invest Nio écus 1 00 0 0 00 1 00 0 9 0 9 0 1 0.7 08 00 17 3 86 ' 0 23 MANGUE FONDS None 9 23 5 10 ' 15 Invest Mio écus 1 0 9 1 0 00 ' 20 4 59 1 19 29 1 00 0 1 0 1 10 20 ____ 0 ' 362 80 27 FINANCES Hore 82 94 1 2 106 108 21 139 160 Invest Mio écus 1 12 67 79 1 0.0 10 7 10 8 1 17 15 1 16 B 00 35 5 82 89 00 '81 Concours Nio écus 1 0 2 ' 60 7 4 0 4 3 5 39 18 80 15 17 2 4 PAYES More Nio écus '

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LLATIONS	·	TRANCHE 198	<del></del>		TRANCHES 19	 /84	<del></del> -	TRANCHES 19	— 85		TRANCHE 198	 6	TOTAL	******
,	DE 82	DE 83	Total	1 de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	deputs 83	pourcentag
	0	G 0 O	0 0	2 0 1	3 3 1	5 3 2	-1 1 3	7	10	0		0	10	100 00 100 00
'							<b>J</b> 1	0.7	3 0	, 00		0 0	38	
lbre 110 écus	0 0	0	0 0	. 00	0 0	0 0	 1 2 7		1 2 7		<del></del>	0 0 0 0 0	3 8 1 2 7	
	0.0			' 00 ' 00	0		-, -, -		- <u>1</u>			- 0	₁ -	10 00
tio écus bre	00	0 0 0	0 0	' 00 ' 0	0 0	0 0 0	1 27	0 0	1 27 2			0 0	1 27	10 00 71 37 20 00
tio écus tire tiro écus	000	0 0 0	0 0	000	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	27	0 0 0 - 2 0 1	1 2 7 2 0 1 0			0 0 0	1 27	10 00 71 37 20 00 2 90 0 00
tire fous  thre file fous  Kore file fous	000	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	27	000	1 2 7 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 27 01 00	10 00 71 37 20 00 2 90 0 00 0 00 0 00 90 00 29 23 6 59
tio écus  thre tio écus  thre tio écus  thre tio écus  thre tio écus	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	' 00 ' 00 ' 00 ' 00 ' 00 ' 00 ' 00 ' 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	27	000	1 2 7 2 0 1	 		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 27	10 00 71 37 20 00 2 90 0 00 0 00 0 00 90 00 29 23
	pre la écus la	DE 82   O   O   O   O   O   O   O   O   O	DE 82 DE 83   DE 82 DE 83	DE 82   DE 83   Total	DE 82   DE 83   Total	DE 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84     Total	DE 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total     OF 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total     OF 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total     OF 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total     OF 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total     OF 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total     OF 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total     OF 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total     OF 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total     OF 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total     OF 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total     OF 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total     OF 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total     OF 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total     OF 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total     OF 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total     OF 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total	DE 82   DE 83   Total	DE 82   DE 83   Total	OE 82	DE 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total   de 84   de 85   Total   de 85	DE 82   DE 83   Total	DE 82   DE 83   Total   de 83   de 84   Total   de 84   de 85   Total   de 85   de 86   Total	OE 82

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MPLANTATIONS	'		TRANCHE 1983			TRANCHES 198	4	!	TRANCHES 198	15	1	TRANCHE 198	6	TOTAL	
E RECIFS ARTIFIC MEMARK		DE 92	0£ 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	' deputs 83	pourcentage
OTAL ME Invest Ki	ore ' 10 écus '	0 0	0	0 0	0 8	0	0	0	0	0	00		0 0 0	; 0 ; 0 0	100 00
ETRAITS M Invest M	bre 10 écus	0 0	0 0	0 0		0 0	0 0	, 00	0 0	0 0		-	0 0	0 0	0 00 0 00
RRECEVABILITÉ M Invest M		0 0	0 0	0	₀	0 0	 0 0 0	. 00	₀ 0 0	0 0			0 0	0 0	0 00 0 00
HON CONFORMITE M Invest X		0 0	0 0	0 0	. 00	0 0	0 0 0	00	0 C	0 0 0			0 0		0 00
IRNQUE FONDS H Invest H	bre lio écus	00	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	, 5	0 0	0 0	-		0	-; <del></del> 0	0 00
FINANCES N Invest N Concours N		' 0 ' 00 ' 00	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	' 0 0 ' 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	' 0 ' 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 1		0 0 0 0 0	' 0 ' 0 0 ' 0 0	0 60 0 90 0 00
	Nore lio écus	! <del></del> ; !			t 1			) 	· <del></del>		1				
REPORTABLES &	Mbre His écus	' 0 ' 00	0	0 0	0 0	G 0 O	0 0	-1 ' 0 ! 00	0	0 0 0	1		0	. 00	0.00
TOTAL GENERAL		1	TRANCHE 198			TRANCHES 19	 784		TRANCHES 1	 985	·	 TRANCHE 19		Diff tau	
DAMENARK		DE 82	DE 63		i de 83	de 84	Total	 ' de 84	de 85	Total	; ' de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 8	5 pourcentage
TOTAL I	More Nio écus	46	160 54 8	206 66 3	' 58 ' 41 1	225 52 4	283 93 5	51 21 1	257 60 6	308 81 7	' 7 3 9		7 3 9	688 179 3	100 00 100 00
RETRRITS Invest	Nore No écus	. 00	6 2 5	2 5	14 19 1	29 11 9	42 31 0	3	38 71 0	41 26 c			0 0	89 59 8	12 94 33 34
IRRECEVABILITE Invest	Mbre Nio écus	1 10	4 0 8	5 1 8	. 00	20 1 8	20 1 8	' 00	17 2 1	17 1	1	******	0 0 0	42	6 10 3 19
NON CONFORMITE Invest	More No écus	0 0	0 0	0 0	00	10 0 9	10 0 9	- , , - , 42		46 16 9	_' +		0 0	56	8 14 9 91
	More Hio écus	33	58 39 7	91 49 0	27 12 5	51 1 1	78 33 6	00	7 3 9	9			₀	62 21 8	9 01 12 18
	Nbre Nio écus Nio écus	1 12	<b>9</b> 2 11 7 2 7	104 13 0 2 9	17 195	116 16 7 3 8	133 ?6 5 9	39 11 7 8	156 20 9 4 9	195 32 5 7 7			0 0 0 0 0	1 432 1 71 7 16 5	62 79 39 98 9 19
PAYES	Mbre Nio écus	1	_	<u>-</u>	 1					_	•				
REPORTABLES	More No écus	, , 0	58 39 /	58 39 7	 n v o	51 1 J	51 1 1	0 0 0	7 3 9	7 3 9			0	1 7	1 02 4 19

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CONSTRUCTION DE BATEAUX	1		TRANCHE 1983	'		TRANCHES 198	4		TRANCHES 198	5	1	TRANCHE 1986		TOTAL	
FRANCE		DE 82	0E 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentage '
	More !	31 14 4	54 34 1	87 48 5	29 15 2	100 62 4	129 77 6	16 114	103 78 0	119 89 4	45		45 76 7	290	100 00 100 00
RETRALTS	Kore '		<u>0</u>		, , ₀	13	13	' ₀ -	3 -	3	_		0	- ₁	5 52 '
	Kao écus	0.0	0 0	0 0	0.0	7 0	7 0	0.0	2 2	2 2	•		0 0	93	4 91
IBRECEVABILITE Invest	Mbre Kio écus	, 00	0 0	0 0	00	1 2	1 1 2	. 00	0 0	0 0	,		0 0	1 2	0 34
NON CONFORMITE Invest	More No écus	0 0	0 0	0	, 00	2 0 6	2 0 6	. 00	0	0 0	1		0 0	2 0 6	0 69
-	More No écus	3 1 3	29 15 2	32 16 4	02	16 11 4	17 11 7	1 2	45 26 7	49 27 9	·	<del></del>	0	1 27	2 76 1 43
	Mare Hao écus Hio écus	28 13 2 2 7	27 18 9 3 4	55 32 1 6 1	28 1 15 0 1 2 6	68 42 1 7 1	96 57 1 9 6	12 10 2 1 9	55 49 1 10 0	67 59 3 11 9	1		0 0 0 0 0	1 218 148 5 27 7	75 17 78 59 14 66
PRYES	More Nio écus			*******	t 1					<del></del>			<del></del>	!	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
REPORTABLES Invest	More Nio écus	0	29 15 2	29 15 2	0 0 0	16 11 4	16 11 4	, 0	45 26 7	45 26 7	1	****	0	45 26 7	15 52 14 14
														Oiff taux	0 03
HODERNISATION DE BATEAUX		!	TRANCHE 198	3	! .!	TRANCHES 19	84	·	TRANCHES 19	85	·	TRANCHE 196	16	TOTAL	
FRANCE		DE 82	DE 83	Total 1	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	' de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentage
TOTAL Invest	More No écus	0	3 1 0	3 1 0	00	8 1 3	8 1 3	, 0 , 00	8 0 9	8 0 8	1 00		1 0 0	' 19 3 1	100 00 100 00
RETRAITS Invest	Mbre Nio écus	. 00	0 0	0	' 00	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1		0 0	0 0	0 00
IRRECEVABILITE	Mbre Nio écus	, 0 , 0 0	0 0	0 0	000	0 0 0	0 0	-; 0 0	0		'-		0 0	¦	0 00 0 00
NON CONFORMITE	Mare Não écus	. 00	0 0	0 0	. 00	o	0 0	, _0 , 00	₀ 0 0	0 0	1		0 0	' ₀	0 00
MONGRE FONDS Invest	Mbre , Nio écus	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0 0	0 0	-1 -		0 0	, 00	0 00
	Mbre Kio écus s Hio écus	' 00'	3 1 0 0 2	3 1 0 0 2	000	8 1 3 0	8 1 3 0 2	, 0 0 0 0 0	7 0 8 0 2	7 9 8 0	1		0 0 0 0 0	18 3 1 0 6	94 74 99 81 21 16
PAYES	Mbre Bio écus		***************************************					,			1			ı	
REPORTABLES Invest	More No to	0 0	8 0 u	0	_1 0 1 0 0	0	า ข	, 0 , 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 U	ı		0	, 1 00	5 26 0 19

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INSTALLATIONS	:		TRANCHE 1983	3	•	TRANCHES 198	94	1	TRANCHES 19	85		TRANCHE 198	6	TOTAL	
D' AQUACULTURE PANCE		DE 82	OE 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	' depuis 83	pourcentage
	More ' Bio écus '	0	1 0 5	1 0 5	0 0 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	, 0	12 2 6	12 2 6	1 1 4		1 1 4	16 5 1	100 00 100 00
	More Mile écus	0 0	0 0	0	' 0 G	0 0	0 0	00	0 0	0 0			0 0	00	0 00
IRRECEVABILITE Invest	More Hio écus	0 0	0 0	0	00	0 0 0	0 0	00	0 0	0 0	-		0 0	· 00	0 00 0 00
NON CONFORMITE Invest	Mbre Nio écus	0 0	0 0	0 0 B	. 00	0 0	0 0	, 00	0 0	0 0	1		0 0 0	0 0	0 00
NAMQUE FONDS Invest	Nore No écus	0 0	0	0 0	. 00	0 0	0	0	1 1 4	1 4			0	, 00	0 00 0 00
FINANCES Invest Concours	Mbre Nio écus Nio écus	0 0	1 0 5 0 1	1 0 5 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 2 0 0 7	3 2 0 0 7	, G , D O , B O	11 1 2 0 3	11 1 2 0 3	 		0 0 0 0 0	1 15	93 75 73 39 22 65
PRYES	Mbre Nio écus	i !			1						1			1	
REPORTABLES Invest	More No écus	0 0 0	0	0	' 0 ' 0 0	0	0	; 0 ; 00	1 4	1 1 4	1		0	1 1	6 25 26 61
					-									Diff taux	· 0

EXTENSIONS INSTA	ALLATIONS .		TRANCHE 198	3		TRRINCHES 19	84			TRANCHES 198	15		TRANCHE 198	6	TOTAL	
RQUACOLES France		DE 82	0E 83	Total	' de 83	de 84	Total	de	84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentage
	libre Hio 4cus	0 0	1 0 4	1 0 4	0	3 3	3 3	' 1 ' 1	7	12 4 3	13 5 9	3 2 1		3 2 1	16 ' 8 0	100 00 100 00
RETRAITS Invest	More Hio écus	0 0	0	0 0	. 00	0	0	(	•	0 0	0 0	1		0 0	00	0 00 9 00
IRRECEVABILITE Invest	Mbre Nio écus	0 0	0 0	0	-; ₀	0 0	0 0	' ' (	•	1 0 0	0 0	,		0 0	1 0 0	6 25 0 47
HON CONFORMITE Invest	Mbre Nie dous	0 0	0 0	0	00	0 0	0 0	' 0	•	0 0	0 0			0	- ' <del> 0</del>	0 00 0 00
	More No écus	0 0	0 0	0 0	-' ₀	1 7	1 1 7	' (	0 <b>-</b>	₃ -	<del>3</del>			0 0	0 0	0 00 0 00
Invest	More Nio écus Nio écus	00	1 0 4 0 1	1 0 4 0 1	0 0 00	1 7 8 7	2 1 7 0 7	_	1 7 7	8 2 1 0 5	9 3 8 1 1	,		0 0 0 0 0	12 5 8 1 9	75 00 7∠ 82 24 41
	libre Nio écus							•				i				
REPORTABLES Invest	Mbre No ecus	0	0	0	, 00	1 7	1 1 7	(	0 ) 0	3 2 1	3 7 1	,		0	3 2 1	18 75 26 72
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IMPLANTATIONS			TRANCHE 1983	,		TRANCHES 198	34		TRANCHES 198	85		TRANCHE 1986		TOTAL	
DE RECIFS ARTIF FRANCE	riciels '	OE 82	DE 83	Total	de 83	de 84	 Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	' depuis 83	pourcentage
	More Nio écus	0	5 0 8	5 0 8	3 0 3	6	9	00	0 0	0	' 0 ' 00		0 0	' 11 1 9	100 00 100 00
RETRAITS Invest	More !	0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	 0 0 0	, 0	- 0 0 0	0 0			a o	<u></u>	0 00 0 00
IRRECEVABILITE Invest	Nore Bio écus	0	0 0	0 0		0 0		, 00	0 0	0 0			0 0	-, <del></del>	0 00 0 00
HOW CONFORMITE Invest	Abre No écus	0	0 0	0 0	' 0 ' 00	0 0	0	, 00	0	0 0	<u></u>		0	, 00	0 00 0 00
HANGLE FONDS Invest	More Hio écus	0 0	3 0 3	3 0 3	'		 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	'		0	-, <del></del>	0 00
	Mbre Nio écus Nio écus	0 0	2 0 5 0 2	2 0 5 0 2	3 03 02	6 1 1 0 5	9 1 6 0 7	' 0 ' 00 ' 00	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1		0 0 0 0 0	11 1 9 1 0 9	100 00 100 00 47 49
PAYES	libre Kio écus							1			·			1	
REPORTABLES Invest	More Nio écus	00	3	3 0 3	00	0	0	0	0 8 0	0			0	' 0 0	0 00
TOTAL CEMERAL			TRANCHE 198			TRANCHES 19			TRANCHES 15		· · · -	TRANCHE 198		Oiff taux	00
FRANCE		DE 82	0E 83	Total	' de 83	de 84	Total	' de 84	de 85	Total		de 86	Total		pourcentage
TOTAL Invest	ithre Nio écus	31	66 36 6	97 51 1	32	120 70 1	152 85 7	1 17 13 0	135 85 8	152 98 8	' 50 ' 30 2		50 30 2	352 207 0	100 00 100 00
RETRAITS Invest	Mbre Nio écus	00	0	0	. 00	13 7 0	13 7 0	00	3 2 2	3 2 2	1		0	16 9 3	4 55 4 48
IRRECEVABILITE Invest		. 00	0 0	0	0 0	1 1 2	1 2	; ₀ -	1 0 0	1 0 0	· · · · ·		0 0 0	1 2	0 57 0 59
HON CONFORMITE	Mbre H10 écus		0 0	0	0 0	2 0 6	2 0 6	0 0	0 0	0 0	· - ·		00	. 0 6	0 57 0 29
HANGUE FONDS Invest	Mbre Nio écus	13	32 15 5	35 16 8	0 2	17 13 1	18 13 3	1 2	50 30 2	54 31 4			0	8 2 7	2 27 1 31
	More Nio écus Kio écus	28 13 ° 2 7	34 -1 2 4 1	62 34 3 6 8	31 15 3 2 7	87 48 9 2	118 63 5 11 9	13 1 11 8 2 6	91 53 3 11 0	94 65 1 13 6	. 1	***************************************	0 0 0 0 0	' 274 ' 163 0 32 4	77 84 78 74 15 63
PAYES	Mbre His écus				:			•				<del></del>		1	-
REPORTABLES	libre	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	32	32	-1 <del></del> 0	17	17	, 0	50	 50			0	50	14 20

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CONSTRUCTION TRANCHE 1983 TRANCHES 1984 TRANCHES 1985 TRANCHE 1986 DE BATEAUX CRECE DE 82 DE 83 Total ' de 83 de 84 de 85 Total de 85 Total ' depuis 83 pourcentage ' Total 1 2 . . 1 165 15 100 00 TOTAL Abre 8 61 61 14 96 110 15 , 00 20 4 1 8 9 Invest itto écus 1 04 25 5 56 471 100 00 12 20 4 34 5 5 6 09 RETRAITS MAY ______ 1 9 3 1 Invest fine ecus 1 0 2 . 00 09 20 28 5 88 0 0 0 6 0 6 1 1 0 0 0 2 IRRECEVABILITE there 0 1 0 61 , 60 00 ' 00 Invest the form 1 0.0 0 0 0 0 . 90 0 0 00 00 0 03 ·; ---<u>-</u> NOW CONFORMITE More ' 0 , ---0.00 a Û Invest Ass écus ' 00 . 00 ' 00 00 ' 00 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 00 00 00 HANDLE FONDS Mare , 0 1 82 n 14 16 15 18 Invest Rus (cus ' 0 0 00 ' 00 10 2 1 3 6 00 36 7 68 0 0 10 2 5 6 92 43 1 9 0 1 138 FINANCES Mare 1 1 43 79 83 64 . 0 , 00 Invest the écus 1 02 96 96 1 42 19 0 23 2 ' 00 1 33 9 71 83 09 11 Coacours itse écus 1 0 0 03 03 • 60 3 3 3 3 1 4 6.5 79 . 00 ' 11 5 24 39 1 PAYES Mare 1 Ree écus . REPORTABLES Thre ' 0 14 ' 0 0 1 15 0 0 14 15 15 9 119 Invest Rue écus + 00 102 ' 00 5 6 00 1 56 11 93 00 1 00 10 2 5 6 0 0 Oiff taux MODERNISATION TRANCHE 1983 TRANCHES 1984 TRANCHES 1985 TRANCHE 1986 TOTAL DE BATEAUX ----1 DE 82 Total ' de 85 Total ' de 83 Total | depuis 83 pourcentage | CRECE DE 83 de 84 Total de 84 de 85 de 86 1 8 29 1 0 23 ' 0 0 1 56 100.00 Are 4 1 0 29 23 Invest Exo écus ' 0 0 0 2 02 ' 00 13 13 ' 90 12 12 ' 00 00 ' 27 100 00 4 RETRAITS Mere 0 00 ' 00 Invest Bio écus 1 00 00 ' 00 00 ' 00 0 00 ' 00 00 00 0 0 00 . . 0 IRRECEVABILITE More 0 . 0 0 0.00 , 00 00 ' 00 Invest Bus écus 1 00 . 00 0 0 00 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 00 0 0 ō HOM CONFORMITE Thre n Λ 0 00 Ω 00 ' 00 0.00 0 0 0 0 0.0 0 0 0 0 Invest Rup écus 0 0 0 0 00 RENGLE FORDS Mare Ð 0 0.00 ' - 1 00 : 00 Invest ino ecus ' 0 0 00 ' 00 00 0 8 0.00 1 -- --- 1 -0 ، و-Mare 1 G ' 0 3 56 100 00 1 4 29 3 n 13 00 1 ? 27 100 00 ' invest the ecus 0.0 0.2 0 2 00 13 12 00 Concours Rap érus 1 00 0 1 0.0 0 4 0.4 0.0 0 4 04 0.0 0.9 34 94 1 0 1 PRYES ibre ' Hao écus REPORTABLES More 1 0 Ð 0 ' 0 O 0 O D 0 ' 0 0.00 1 0 0 0.0 0.0 00 Invest fire from 0.0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 UO 0.0 0.00 '

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INSTRLLATIONS	!		TRANCHE 1983			TRANCHES 198	4	!	TRANCHES 198	35		TRANCHE 1986		TOTAL	
o aquaculture Grece	, ,	DE 82	DE 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentage
	ithre ! No écus !	0	1 1 2	1 1 2	00	2	1 4	, 00	1 0 6	1 0 6	0		0	4 3 2	100 00 100 00
	More No écus	0 0	0 0	0 0	. 00	00	0 0 0	00	0 0	0 0	·,		0 0	. 00	0 00
IRRECEVABILITE Invest	Mbre Nio écus	0 0	0 0	0	00	8 6	0 0	, 00	0 0	0	1		0 0	, 00	0 00 0 00
NON CONFORMITE Invest	ibre Kio écus	0 0	0 0	0 0	0.0	0 0	0 0	' 00	0	0	r	***********	0 0	, 00	0 00
	Nore Nio écus	0 0	0	0	. 00	0	0	00	0 0	0 0			0	, 00	0.00
	ibre fixo écus fixo écus	0 0 0 0 0	1 1 2 0 5	1 1 2 0 5	, 0 , 00 , 00	2 1 4 0 5	2 1 4 0 5	000	1 0 6 0 3	1 0 6 0 3	1		9 8 0 0 0	3 2	190 00 100 00 38 30
	More ! Nio écus !		*		!			1			1			1	
	ibre ito écus	v	0 8 0	0	· 0	0 0 0	0 0	' 0 0 0	0	0	-	7.1.	Q 0 0	0 0	0 00 0 00
	<del></del> `							****						Diff taux	0 00
EXTENSIONS INST	TALLATIONS !		TRANCHE 198	3	'	TRANCHES 19	184		TRANCHES 19	785		TRANCHE 198	6	TOTAL	
CRECE.	1 	DE 82	DE 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	¹ de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentage
TOTAL Invest	Mbre Mio écus	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	, 00	0 0 0	0 0 0	, 00	0	0 8 0	' 0 ' 0 0		0 0 0	, 00 ,	100 00 100 00
RETRAITS Invest	More lita écus	0 0	0	0 0	, 00	0	0 0	00	0 0	0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0 0 0	, 00	0 00 0 00
IRRECEVABILITE Invest	Mbre Nio écus	0.0	0	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0			0	0 0	0 00 0 00
NON CONFORMITE Invest	Mbre Mio écus	0 0	0	0 0	00	_ 00	 0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	00			0 0	00	0 00
MARQUE FONDS Invest	More Nio écus	0 0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0	· ·		0 0	0 0	0 00
	Nore No é is s no é us	00	0 0 0 0	8 0 0 0 0	00	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0		-	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 00
PAYES	More Hio erus														
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IMPLANTATIONS DE RECITS ARTIF	totris s		TRANCHE 198	3	1	TRANCHES 199	84		TRANCHES 19	985 		TRANCHE 198	6	TOTAL	
CRECE OF NEGLES MAIN		0€ 82	DE 83	Total	' de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	deputs 83	pourcentage
	Mbre i Nio écus i	0 0	0	0	' 0	0 0	0 0	, 00	0	0	00		0	' 0 0	100 00 100 00
	Mbre Hio écus	00	0 0	0	. 00	0 0 0	0 0 °	' 0 0	0 0			-	0 0	00	0 00
IRRECEVABILITE Invest	Mbre Aso écus	0 0	0 0	0	. 00	0 0	0 G 0	. 00	0 0	- 0 0 0	-; !		0	00	0 00 0 00
NON CONFORMITE Invest	More No écus	0 0	0 0	0 0	00	0	0 0	0 0	0	0	-; <del></del>	· ·····	0 0	0 0	0 00 0 00
-	Mbre Nio écus	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0	0 0	-' ₀	0	0	- <u>'</u>		0	; <del></del>	0 00 0 00
	Mbre No écus Nia écus	0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	000	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	000	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	;		0 0 0 0 0	, 00 , 00	0 00 0 00 0 00
	Nore No écus	-	<del> </del>					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						!	
	Hbre ! Nio écus !	0	0	0	' 0	0 0	0 0	00	0	0 0	1		0	0 0 0	0 00
		***************************************			· <del></del>	<del></del>		-`						Diff taux	: 0

TOTAL CENERAL	:		TRANCHE 198	3		TRANCHES 198	4		TRANCHES 19	35	•	TRANCHE 198	6	TOTAL	
PRECE		DE 82	QE 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	' de 85	de 86	Total	deputs 83	pourcentage
	itbre Nio écus	2 0 4	11 2 3	13 2 6	00	92 23 1	92 23 1	14	120 27 3	134 36 3	15 5 6		15 5 6	225 53 1	100 00 100 00
ETRALTS Invest	Mbre Muo écus	1 0 2	0 Q 0	1 0 2	0 0	3 0 4	3 0 6	1 1 1	2 0 9	2 0			0 0 0	8 2 8	3 56 5 23
IRRECEVABILITE Invest	Mbre filo écus	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	00	0 0	0 0	-;		0	. 00	0 44 0 03
ION CONFORMITE	Nore Nie écus	0 0	0	0 0	00	0	0 0	0	₀	0	-; !	_ <del></del>	0	00	0 00 0 00
	Mbre Kio écus	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	14 10 2	14 10 2	3 6	15 5 6	18 9 2	-; !	····	0 0 0	3 3 6	1 33 4 83
	More His écus His écus	1 0 2 0 1	11 2 3 0 8	12 7 5 0 9	' 0 ' 0 0	74 12 3 4 3	74 12 3 4 3	9 1 4 2	103 70 8 7 1	11 ⁷ 25 0 8 6	· · · · · ·		0 0 0 0 0	198 39 8 13 /	88 00 74 98 25 90
PAYES	More Nio écus		-		,			1						1	-
REPORTABLES Invest	More '	0 D (I	0	0	' 0 00	14 10	14 10 ?	0	15 5 6	15 5 4			0	15 5 6	6 67 10 59

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ONSTRUCTION		TRANCHE 1983			TRANCHES 198	<b>K</b>	•	TRANCHES 198	15		TRANCHE 1986	•	TOTAL	
E BATEAUX TALIE	DE 82	DE 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	' depuis 83	pourcentage
OTAL Mbre Invest K10 écus	37 8 2	103 38 8	140 47 Q	53	126 52 7	179 73 3	51 50 1	12 70 4	∠63 100 5	40 0 t		40 ~0 1	478 170 1	100 00 100 00
ETRALIS Mbre Invest Nio écus	3	00	20	0	2 1 4	2 1 4	, 64	1 0 5	7 7 0			0	13	2 72 6 07
RRECEVABILITE Abre Invest Nio fous	13	3 1 0	16 4 4	00	0 0	0 0	00	0 5	- 2 0 5			0 0	19	3 77 2 87
ION CONFORMITE Mbre Invest Hip écus	11 25	10 3 4	21 5 9	00	00	0 0	00	90 26 6	90 26 6			0 0	111	23 22 19 10
MARQUE FORDS Hore Invest Hip écus	0 6	53 22 1	57 22 8	26	51 31 5	77 42 3	33	40 20 1	73 35 5	,		0 0	63 26 9	13 10 15 01
FIMANCES Nore Invest Nio écus Concours Nio écus	, 4 0 6 1 0 2	36 11 4 3 5	42 12 0 3 6	27 • 98 • 32	73 19 8 6 3	100 29 6 9 5	1 12 1 8 2 2 7	79 22 7 7 3	91 30 9 10 0		-	0 0 0 0 0	233 72 5 23 1	48 74 42 61 13 57
PRYES More No écus	† 1			1			·			<u>-</u>			•	
REPORTABLES Hore Invest Nio Ecus	-' ' 0	53 22 1	\$3 22 i	' 0	51 31 5	51 31 5	-' ' 0 ' 0 0	40 20 1	40 20 1			0 0	40 20 1	8 37 11 82
***************************************							<b>-</b> '					*****	Diff taux	2 9
HODERNISATION DE BATERIIX	1	TRANCHE 19	83	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TRANCHES 1	984		TRANCHES 1	985		TRANCHE 19	86	TOTAL,	
ITALIE	DE 82	DE 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentage
TOTAL More Invest Nio écus	67 7 3	134 16 1	201 23 5	22 '' 3 7	141 12 7	163 16 4	16 1 7	207 21 5	221 23 2	1 29 3 0		29 3 0	549 577 7	100 00 100 00
RETRAITS More Invest Nio Acus	1 9	0 0	8 1 9	1 0 1	2 0 2	0 3	00	0 1	2 0 1			0	13	2 37 3 99
IRRECEVABILITE Abre Invest Nio écus	23	12 1 3	35 2 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	, 00	1 0 2	1 0			0 0	36	6 56 4 15
NON CONFORMITE More Invest Mio ecus	1 15	18	3 8	. 00	- <del>-</del> -	6 0 4	00	⁷ 6 2 1	هه ۱ د	•	-	0 0	65	11 64 10 97
HANGLE FONDS Abre Invest Also écus	0.3	22 3 8	25 4 1	5 0 3	14 1 8	19	7 09	29 3 0	36 4 0			0 0	15	2 73 2 72
FINANCES Hore Invest His écus Concours His écus	18 . 3	92 9 2 7	100 11 5 3 4	16 , 3 3 0 °	119 10 3 3 0	135 13 6 3 9	' 7 ' 08 ' 02	149 16 0 4 6	156 16 B 4 8	. <del>_</del>	•	0 0 0 0 0	391 41 8 12 1	71 2 72 53 20 99
PAYES More				,			t			ı			-	
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MANAGEMENT TO A STATE OF STATE	• •		TRANCHE 1983			TRANCHES 198	4		TRANCHES 198	5		TRANCHE 1986		TOTAL	
TALEE		DE 82	DE 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Totel	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	' depuis 83	pourcentage
OTAL N Invest i	thre ' Nio écus '	8 8 7	10 31 0	26 39 7	8 11 9	12 25 5	20 37 4	7 197	16 31 3	23 51 0	1 + 19		1 1 9	1 54 96 5	100 00 100 00
RETRAITS I	lio écus	3 5	0 0	3 3 5	2	0 0	19	0 0	93	93			0 0	14 7	16 67 15 27
IRRECESSIBILITE :	More Não écus	2 1,1	1 5 2	3 6 3	0 0	0 0	0 8 û	0 0	2 8 5	2 8 5			0	1 5 14 8	9 26 15 35
Innest	More Hin écus	1 0 9	2 0 5	3 1 4	0 0	1 1 4	1 1 4	00	1 3 8	1 3 8	¦		0	- 1 - 5	9 26 6 85
	More No écus	2 3 1	8 14 7	10 17 8	5 6 3	7 20 2	12 26 5	7 19 7	1 9	8 21 5			0 0	14 29 1	25 93 30 18
	Nore Nio écus Nio écus	000	7 10 4 3 1	7 10 6 3 1	1 1 3 6 1 1 4	4 39 13	\$ 7 5 2 8	00	8 7 9 2 8	0 7 8 2 8	1		0 0 0 0 0	' 20 ' 26 0 ' 8 6	37 04 26 94 8 91
PRYES	More His écus							!			·			1	
REPORTABLES Invest		0,0	8 14 7	8 14 7	, 08	7 <b>20</b> 2	7 20 2	; 0 ; 00	1 1 9	1 9	1		0	1 1 9	1 85 1 93
														Diff tau	. 3
EXTENSIONS DAS AGRACOLES -		l	TRANCHE 19		-1	TRANCHES 1			TRANCHES 1		·	TRANCHE 198		TOTAL	
ITALIE		. DE 85	DE 83	Total	' de 83	de 84	Total	' de 94	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	l	3 pourcentage
T'TAL Invest	ibre ilso écus	' 2 ' 07	2 5	33 ;	07	2 3 4	4 2	, 00	3 5	3 5	0 0		0	16 102	100 00 100 00
RETRAITS Tavest	More No écus	000	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	00	0 5	1 0 5			0 0	1 0 5	6 25 5 17
IRRECEVABILITE Invest		' 0	0	0	, 00	0 0	0 0	, 00	0 0	0 0	-,	-	0 0	, 00	0 00
NON CONFORMITI	E Kbre Nio écus	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	. 00	00	0 0	;		0 0	. 00	0 00 0 00
MINUTE FONDS Invest	More No écus	00	2 1 3	2 1 3	1 0 5	0 0	1 0 5	00	00	0 0			0 0		6 25 5 09
Concour	Mbre Nio écus s Nio écus	07	1 2 0 3	6 1 9 0 5	1 0 2 0 0	2 3 4 1 1	3 3 7 1 1	0 0 0	5 3 0 0 9	5 3 0 0 9			0 0 0 0 0	14 8 6 2 5	87 50 84 16 24 36
PRYES	Mbre Aso ocus				•		•					· •	-		
REPORTABLES Invest	More Hia écus	0 0	1 3	1 3	0	n 0 0	0 0	0	0 0 0 0	 0 0 0	1	** ******	0	0 0	0 00 0 00

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INPLANTATIONS			TRANCHE 1983			Tranches 1984	<b>,</b>	!	TRANCHES 198	35		TRANCHE 1986	i	' TOTAL	
DE RECIFS ARTIFI ITALIE	CIELS	DE 82	DE 83	Total	de 63	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentage
TOTAL I	bre lio écus	0 0	7 9 7	7 97	6 8 4	2 2 6	8 11 0	0 0	5 5	5 5	1 13		1 1 3	13 17 8	100 00 100 00
	bre 110 écus	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	. 00	00	0 0	, -	-	0 0	0.0	0 00
RRECEVABILITE I		0 0 0	1 0 4	1 0 6	00	0 0	0 0	, ₀ -	3 5	3 5	`.		0 0	3 41	23 08 23 17
NON CONFORMITE   Invest		0 0	0 0	0 0	00	0	0	, 00	0 0	0 0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0 0	' 00	0 00 0 00
HANQUE FONDS (	lbre lio écus	0	6 9 1	6 9 1	1 1 5	0 0	1 1 5	0 0	1 3	1 3			0 0	1 1 5	7 69 8 62
FINANCES Invest Concours		0 0 0 0 6	0 0 0 6 0		· 5 · 68 · 34	2 2 6 1 3	7 9 4 4 7	00	1 0 7 0 3	1 0 7 0 3	1		0 0 0 0 0	' 8 ' 10 1 ' 5 0	61 54 56 79 28 25
	libre liso écus				1									1	
	More Nio écus	0	6 9 1	•	' 0 ' 0 0	0 0 0	0	' 0 ' 0 0	1 1 3	1 1 3	1		0 8 0	1 13	7 69 7 22
														Diff tau	-0.7
TOTAL GENERAL			TRANCHE 198	3	.1	TRANCHES 191	B4	·	TRANCHES 19	785 	_!	TRANCHE 198	16	TOTAL	
ITALIE	·	DE 82	DE 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	1 de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentage
TOTAL Invest	Nore Nio écus	114 25 0	268 98 2	382 123 1	91 45 3	283 96 9	374 142 2	1 72 1 51 5	445 132 2	517 183 7	71 26 3		71 26 3	1 1110 1 352 3	100 00 100 00
RETRAITS Invest	More Não écus	7 4	1 0 0	15 7 4	20	1 5	7 3 6	6 6	8 10 5	14 16 9	-, <del></del>		0 0	36 27 9	3 24 7 92
IRRECEVABILITE Invest		38	17 8 9	55 13 5	0.0	0 0	0 0	-, - o -	7 12 7	7 12 7			0 0	62 1 26 7	5 59 7 44
RON CONFORMITE Invest	Hore Nio écus	27	30 5 7	57 11 1	0 0	7	7 1 8	0 0 0	117 3 ₄ 6	117 32 6	1		0 0	181	16 31 12 90
MANUE FORDS Invest	Mbre Nio écus	9 4 1	91 51 0	100 55 1	38	72 53 5	110 73 1	47 36 0	71 26 3	118 62 3			0 0	94	8 47 16 93
	More Nio écus Nio écus More	26 36 11	129 32 5 9 5	155 36 0 10 6	: 50 : 3.7 : 9.0	200 40 1 1 9	250 63 8 41 9	, 19 , 60 6	24 50 1 15 9	61 59 1 18 8	1	_	0 0 0 0 0	666 159 0 51 3	60 00 45 14 14 56
REPORTABLES	Hio écus Hore Hio écus	, 0 0	91 51 O	91 51 0	-	- 72 53 5	 7^ 53 5	, 0 , 00	71 6 3	71 76 3			0 0 0	71	6 40 7 46

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PONSTRUCTION DE BAILFUX	1		TRANCIE 1983		• 	TRANCHES 198	· <b>-</b>		TRAHCHES 198		' 	TRANCHE 1986		TOTAL	
IRLANDE	·	OE 82	DE 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84 	de 85	Total	de 85 	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentage
TOTAL Invest	More !	0	44	4 4	. 00	9 5 4	9 5 4	' 0 ' 0 0	7 3 3	7 3 3	. 00		0 0 0	' 13 0	100 00 100 00
RETRAITS Invest	Mbre Nio écus	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	1,	1, 2	00	0 0	0 0			0 0	, ,	5 00 32 19
IRRECEVABILITE Invest	More No fous	0	0 0 0	0 0	. 00	1 0 1	1 0 1	00	0 0	0 0	-		0 0 0	· 01	5 00 0 65
MON CONFORMITE Invest	More Maa écus	0 0	0.0	0 0	0 8	0	0	0 0	0	0 0			0 0	, 00	0 00 0 00
MANGUE FONDS Invest	Mbre Kio écus	0	0 0	0	00	0 0	0	-; <del>-</del>	0	0			0 0	0 0	0 00 0 00
	ilbre Nio écus i Nio écus	00	4 44 13	6 6 6 1 3	' 0 ' 0 0 ' 0 0	7 1 1 0 4	7 1 1 0 4	' 0 0 0	7 3 3 1 1	7 3 3 1 1			0 0 0 0 0	' 18 ' 8 8 ' 2 8	90 00 67 16 21 66
PAYES	More No écus	<del></del>   		***************************************	1		<del></del>	1			,	•		1	
REPORTABLES Invest	Mbre Nio écus	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	, 00	0	0	1		0 0	' 00	0 00 0 00
HODERNISATION	·····	<del></del> -	TRANCHE 198	<del></del>		TRINCHES 19	 184		TRANCHES 19	 285		TRANCHE 198		Diff taux	0 0
BE BATEAUX Inlande		DE 82	DE 83	Total	' de 83	de 84	Total	' de 84	de 85	Total		de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentage
TOTAL Invest	Mbre Bio écus	0	3 0 5	3 0 5	' 0 ' 0 0	17 1 2	17 1 2	, 00	30 5 9	30 5 9	1 36		4 3 6	50 7 6	100 00 100 00
RETRAITS Invest	libre liso écus	00	0 0	0 0	, 00	0 0	00	, 00	0 0	0	·		0 0	. 00	0 00 0 00
IRRECEVABILITE Invest	Hbre Hio écus	. 00	0	0	00	1 0 0	1 0 0	00	0	0	;		0 0	1 0 0	2 00 0 23
MON CONFORMITE	More Nio ecus	. 00	G O O	0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0	0 0 0	i -		0 0	0 0	0 00
NAMQUE FONDS Invest	Mbre Nio écus	00	0 0	0	00	0 0	- 0 0	0 0	₄	3 6	·		0 0	. 00	0 00
FINANCES	More No écus	00	3 0 5 0 ?	3 0 5 0 2	00	16 1 2 0 4	16 1 2 0 4	000	26 2 3 0 8	26 2 3 0 8			0 0 0 0 0	45 1 + 0 1 4	90 00 52 92 18 43
Loncour	2 UTO SCA2										1				
	More His écus		<del></del>								1			i	

STALLATIONS			TRANCHE 1983			TRAI CHES 198	4		TRANCHES 198	5		RANCHE 1986	\$	TOTAL	
AQUACUL TURE		DE 82	DE 83	Total		de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentage
TAL i	More !	0 0	0	0	0 0	2 0 2	0	, 0	3	3 , 4	0		0	5 ? 5	100 00 100 00
TRAITS	More f	0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0 0	0	' 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0			0 0 Q	0 0 0	0 00 0 00
RECEWABILITE I	·	0	0 0	0 0	00	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	1		0 0	00	0 00
N CONFORMITE	More Nio écus	0 0	0	0 0	00	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	1		0 0	0 0	0 00
	More Mio écus	0 0	0 0	6 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	00	0 0	0 0	·		0 0	00	0 00
	Mbre Hio écus Hio écus	0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	00	2 0 2 0 0	2 0 2 0 0	0 0	3 2 4 0 7	3 2 4 0 7	1	**********	0 0 0 0 0	5 2.5 . 0.8	100 00 100 00 29 60
	More Kio écus	•			1			!			1				
	Mbre Nio écus		0	0 0 a	' 00	0	0 0	. 00	0 0	0 0	-		0	. 00	0 00
								<u></u>		-				Diff taux	0
XTENSIONS INST	TALLATIONS		TRANCHE 198	3		TRANCHES 19	 184	 	TRANCHES 19	785		TRANCHE 191	86	TOTAL	
RLANDE		DE 82	DE 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentage
OTAL Invest	More Nio écus	' 0 ' 0 0	6 3 5	6 3 5	, 00 , 00	3 2 8	3 2 8	00	8 2 1	8 2 1	, 00		0 0 0	17 8 4	100 00 100 00
ETRAITS Invest	More No écus	' 0 ' 0 0	0 0	0 0	. 00	0 0	0 0	. 00	0 0	0 0			0 0	, ₀	0 00 0 00
RRECEVABILITE Lovest	N10 écus	000	0	0 0	. 00	0 0	0 0	' 00	0 0	0 0			0 0	' 00	0 00 0 00
ON CONFORMITE Invest	More Nio écus	0	0 0	0 0	, 00	0 0	0 0 0	00	0 0	0	-	-	9	. 00	0 00
ANQUE FONDS Invest	Mbre Nio écus	0 0	0 0	0 0		o - o o	0 0 0	0 0	0	0			0 0	° 0 0 0	0 00 0 00
	Mbre Nio écus Nio écus		6 3 5 1 2	6 3 5 1 2	0 00 00	3 2 8 1 1	3 2 8 1 1	' 0 0 ' 0 0	8 2 1 0 8	8 2 1 0 8			0 0 0 0 0	17 1 8 4 3 1	100 00 100 00 36 3
AVES	Hore Hio é us	' -		·	-l- <del></del>				-			-	·	1	
EFORTABLES Invest	Mbre Nio écus	0 0	0 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0			0 0 0	, 0 0 0	0 00 0 00				
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HPLANTATIONS	1		TRANCHE 1983	5		TRANCHES 198	<del>-</del>		TRANCHES 198			TRANCHE 1984		TOTAL	
E RECIFS ARTIFI RLANDE	CIELS	DE 82	DE B3	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentage
OTAL N	bre '	0	0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0	, <u> </u>	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0		0	' 0	100 00 100 00
	ibre iso écus	0 0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	₀	 0 0	0 0	•		0	0 0	0 00
RRECEVABILITE N		0 0	00	0 0	00	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	-		0 0	00	0 00 0 00
ON CONFORMITE I		0 0	0 0	0 0	00	0 0	0 0 0	, - 0 -	0 0	0 0			0 0	. 00	0 00
INVEST	Nore Nio écus	0 0	0 0	0 0	, 00	0 0	G 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0			0 0	0 0	0 00 0 00
FINANCES  Invest   Concours		0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1	-	0 0 0 0 0	, 0 , 00 , 00	0 00 0 00 0 00
	Mbre Nio écus				1			1	<del></del>		. 2012			,	
	Mbre Nio écus	' ' 00	0 0	0	' 0 00	0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	·		0 0	0 0	0 00 0 00
TOTAL GENERAL		1	TRANCHE 191	83 	·	TRANCHES 1	984		TRANCHES 15	85 		TRANCHE 19	 84	01ff taux  TOTAL	
IRLANDE		DE 82	DE 83	Total	' de 83	de 84	Total	de 84 	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total		pourcentage
	More No écus	, 00 , 0	13 8 4	13 8 4	' 00	31 9 7	31 9 7	, 00	48 13 6	48 13 6	3 6		3 6	92 1 31 6	100 00 100 00
	More Nio écus	00	0 0	0	00	1 4 2	4	0 0	0 0	00	,		0 0	4 2	1 09 13 28
IRRECEVABILITE Invest	Hbre Nio écus	0 0	0 0	0	00	01	0 1	' 00	0 0	0 0	; ;	<del></del> -	0 0	0 1	² 17 0 43
NON CONFORMITE Invest		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	- 1	-	0 0	0 0	0 00
	Mbre Nio écus	·	ō 0 0	0 0	, 00	0 0	0 0	_ 0	3 6	4 3 6	!		0 0 0	0	0 00
FINANCES Invest Concours	Mbre Nio écus Nio écus	00	13 8 4 7	13 8 4 2 7	00	78 5 3 1 °	28 5 3 1 9	' 0 0 0 0 0	4 10 0 3 5	44 10 0 3 5	i i		0 0 0 0 0	85 37 81	92 39 75 06 25 54
PAYES	Hbre Hia ecus				•									<u>.</u>	•
	Mbre Nio e us	0 0 U	0 0 0	 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 n 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	 4 3 6	 4 3 6	:		0 0 0	' 36	4 35 11 43
t BAGP!										• -			• •	. •	

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CONSTRUCTION	·	TRANCHE 1983	;	· ·	TRANCHES 198	<u></u>		TRANCHES 198	35	-	TRANCHE 1986		TOTAL	
DE BATEAUX Pays-bas	DE 82	CE 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pour entage
TOTAL More Invest Min Acus	2	1 0	3 2 1	0	8 6 0	<b>6</b>	0 0	4 1 8	4	, 0	_	0 0	15 9 B	100 00 100 00
RETRAITS Nore Invest Nio ecus	00	0 0	0 0	00	0 0	0 0	_ 0	0 - 0 0	0 0 0	•		0 0	0 0 0	0 00
IRRECEVABILITÉ More Invest Nio écus	00	0 0	0 0	00	0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0	0 0	·		0	. 00	0 00
NON CONFORMITE More Invest His écus	, 00	0 0	0 0	. 00	1 2 2	1 2 2	, 00	2 1 0	2			0 0	3 2	20 00 32 73
MANQUE FORDS Nore Invest Nio Acus	00	0 0	0 0	00	0 0	0 0	0 0	00	0 0	-' 	_ ==	0	0 0	0 00
FINANCES More Invest Nio écus Concours Nio écus	2 1 1 1 1 0 3	i 1 0 0 2	3 2 1 0 5	' 0 0 ' 0 0	7 3 8 0 9	3 0	0 0 0	2 0 8 0 2	2 0 8 0 2	I I		0 0 0 0 0	12 6 6 1 6	80 00 67 27 16 54
PAYES Mbre H10 écus	1				<del></del>		1			<u>.</u>				
REPORTABLES Abre Invest Alo écus	, 0 , 00	0 0	0	, 0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0	· ·		0 0	, 00	0 00
	***************************************						*** ***						Diff taux	0 00
HODERNISATION De Bateaux		TRANCHE 198	3		TRANCHES 19	84		TRANCHES 19	85		TRANCHE 198	6	TOTAL	
PRYS-BAS	DE 82	DE 83	Total	' de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	4- ne	Total	¹ de 85	de 86			
							.1	de 85		1		Total	' depuis 83	pourcentage
TOTAL More	' 0 ' 0 0	5 0 9	5 0 9	, 00	15 1 3	15 1 3	, 00	27 2 7	27 2 7	00		O 0	depuis 83	100 00 100 00
TOTAL More Invest Nio écus	' 0	5	5	, 0	15	15 1 3 	9	27		1 0	-	0	-1	100 00
TOTAL Mare Invest No écus RETRAITS Mare Inve t No écus IRRECEVABILITE Mare	' 0 ' 0 0 ' 0 0	5 0 9	5 0 9	00	15 1 3	15 1 3 	, 00	27 2 7 0	2 7 	1 0	-	0 0	47 5 0	100 00 100 00
TOTAL Mare Invest Hio écus  RETRAITS More Ime t Hio écus  IRRECEVABILITE More Invest Hio écus	00	5 0 9 0 0	5 0 9 0 0	00	15 1 3 0 0	15 1 3 - 0 0 0	· 00	27 2 7 0 0 0	2 7 0 0 0	1 0		0 0 0	47 50 -, G	100 00 100 00 0 00 0 00
TOTAL Mare Invest Min écus  RETRAITS Mare Inve t Min écus  IRRECEVABILITE Mare Invest Min écus  ROM CONFORMITE Mare Inve t Min écus	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 0 9 0 0 0 0	5 0 9 0 0 0	000	15 1 3 0 0 0	15 1 3 - 0 0 0 0	· 0 0	27 2 7 0 0 0 0 0	2 7 	1 0		000	47 50 00 00	100 00 100 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00
TOTAL More Invest Hio écus  RETRAITS More Ime t Mio écus  IRRECEVABILITE More Invest Mio écus  ROM CONFORNITE More Invest Hio écus  MAMQUE FONOS More Invest Hio écus		0 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 	000	15 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	15 1 3 	, 00 00 00 1 00	27 2 7 0 0 0 0 0 - 0 0	27 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0		000	47 50 00 00 1 00 1	100 00 100 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00
TOTAL More Invest Hio écus  RETRAITS More Ime t Hio écus  IRRECEVABILITE Hore Invest Hio écus  ROM CONFORNITE Hore Invest Hio écus  MANQUE FONDS Hore Invest Hio écus  FINANCES More Invest Hio écus		5 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000	15 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	15 1 3 - 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	, 00 00 00 1 00 1 00 00 00	27 2 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 	2 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 7	1 0	-	000	1 47 5 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 5 1 0 0 1 0 0	100 00 100 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 4 13 9 32 0 00 0 00 97 87 90 68

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INPLANTATIONS

TRANCHES 1984

TRANCHE 1983

TOTAL

TRANCHE 1986

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E RECIFS ARTIFI	IATES L		TRANSPICAL 1703	, 		ANACHES IN	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,						, 		
RYS-BRS		DE 82	0E 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentage
OTAL N	Bre Kio écus	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0	0		0 0	, 0	100 00 100 00
ETRAITS A	Mbre Nio écus	0 0	00	0 0	1 00	₀	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0			 0 0	0.0	0 00
RRECEVABILITE M	More Mio écus	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	00	0 0	0 0	. 00	00	0 0 0			0 0	0 0	0.00
ON COMFORMITE I	Mbre Kio écus	0 0	0	0	· 00	0	0 0	' 00	0 0	0.0	-,		0 0 0	, 0	0 00
IANQUE FONDS I	More No écus	0 0	0	0	00	0	0 0	0 0	0	0	-,		0	0 0 0	0 00
FINANCES     Invest     Concours		0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	00	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0			0 0 0 0 0	, 0 , 00 , 00	0 00 0 00 0 00
	ilbre filo écus				!			1			1			•	
	Mbre Nio écus	0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0	' 0 ' 00	0 0	0	1		0	0 0	0 00 0 00
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TOTAL GENERAL		·	TRANCHE 198	B3		TRANCHES 1	984	1	TRANCHES 1	785		TRANCHE 191	B6	' TOTAL	
PRYS-BAS		DE 82	0E 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	' de 85	de 86	Total	¹ depuis 83	pourcentage
	Nore No écus	4 2 8	7 2 4	11 5 2	, 0	26 7 8	26 7 8	' 0 ' 0 0	49 1∠ 0	49 12 0	0		0	86	100 00 100 00
	More Não écus	00	0 0	0	000	0	0 0	00	0 0	0 0			0 0	. 00	0 00
IRRECEVABILITE Invest	Mbre H10 écus	0 0	0	0 0	. 00	0	0 0	. 00	0 0	0	1	_	0 0	0 0 0	0 00
NON CONFORMITE Invest	Mbre K10 écus	00	1 0 5	1 0 5	0	1 2 2	1 2 2	0 0	₂ -		`		0 0	3 7	4 65 14 75
MANQUE FONOS Invest	More Nia écus	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	. 0	0 0 0	0 0	000	ō 0 0	0 0			0 0	0 0 0	0 00
	Hore Nio ecus Nio écus	28	6 1 9 0 5	10 4 7 1 1	, 0 , 00 00	5 5 6 1 4	5 5 6 1 4	0 0 0 0 0	47 11 0 7	4 11 0 2 7			0 0 0 0 0	8∠ 21 3 5 °	95 35 85 25 20 88
PHYES	Here No ecus	'			•								_		
REPORTABLES Invest	More No écus	U 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	-' ' 00	() 0 C	1) 0 0	0 0 Q	0 0 0	 0 0 0	1		- 0 00	, 0	0 00

TRANCHES 1985

ONSTRUCTION	1		TRANCHE 1983			TRANCHES 198	4		TRANCHES 198	 35		TRANCHE 1986		TOTAL	
DE BATEAUX ROYAUNE-UNI	· DI	E 82	DE 83	Total	 de 83	_ de 84	 Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 36	Total	' depuis 83	 courcentage
OTAL Mbre Invest Nio	ecus ¹	17 13 6	25 9 2	42 2 B	; — — ; 3 14	69 57 3	7° 58 7	9 9 2	86 52 0	95 61	1 37 5 1		37 25 1	197 132 1	100 00 100 00
ETRAITS Mbre Invest H10 (		3 2 2	00	3,	00	- <del>6</del> 2 6	₆	1 1 0	4 1 9	- <del></del> - 5 - 2 9	'		0 0	-¦ 14 7 6	7 11 5 76
RRECEVABILITE Mbre Invest Nio		3 0 7	2 0 2	5 0 9	00	<del>9</del> 17 3	9 17 3	, <u>-</u>	 0 2	0 2	' · !		0 0	18 3	7 61 13 89
OH CONFORMITE More Invest Nia :		0	0 0	0 0		0	~ - 0 0	' 0	i O i	i 0 i	,		- o o	1 0 1	0 51 0 07
ANGLE FONDS Nore Invest Nio		1 0 7	3 1 4	2 1	0 0	9	9 9 2	 0 0 0	37 25 1	37 25 1	<u></u>		0 0	1 07	0 51 0 56
FINANCES More Invest Hio Concours Hio	écus ^s	10 10 0 2 3	20 7 6 1 7	30 17 6 4 0	3 1 1 4 1 0 3	45 28 ? 6 7	48 29 6 7 0	8 8 2 1 7	43 24 8 5 4	51 33 0 7 0	1		0 0 0 0 0	129 80 2 18 1	65 48 60 71 13 71
PAYES More	écus '			****	- l <del></del>			1			1			· ·	
REPORTABLES Mbre Invest Hio		0 0	3 1 4	3 1 4	· 00	9 9 2	9 9 2	0 0	37 25 1	37 25 1			Q G D	' 37 ' 5 1	18 78 18 98
		<del></del> -		**********	_'			·						Oiff taux	-0 (
HODERHISATION DE BATEAUX	·		TRANCHE 198	3		TRANCHES 19	784	1 -1	TRANCHES 1	785 	·	TRANCHE 198	6	1 TOTAL	
ROYAUNE-UNI		DE 82	DE 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	deputs 83	pourcentage
TOTAL Mbre Invest Alo		0 0 0	33 3 9	33 3 9	00	97 9 7	97 9 7	2 01	139 18 0	141 18 1	1 15 1 6 1		0	269 31 6	100 00 100 00
RETRAITS Mbro Invest Hio		8	2 0 5	2 0 5	. 00	1 0 1	1 0 1	00	6 3	4 0 3	· .		0	0 9	2 60 2 70
IRRECEVABILITE Mbre Invest Hio		0	0 8 0	0 0	. 00	0 0	0	, 00	0 0	2 0 0			0	' 00	0 74 0 13
Invest Mio		0	0 0	0	. 00	1 0 1	1 0 1	' 00	3 0 1	3 0 1	-,-		0	0 2	1 49 0 50
MANQUE FONDS Mbrs Invest Hio		0	0 0	0	0 0	01	2 0 1	0 0	15 6 1	15 6 1			0 0	' 00	0 00
IMANCES More Invest Hio Concours Hio	ecus I	0 0 0 0 0	31 3 4 0 9	31 3 4 0 9	00	93 9 4 2 3	93 9 4 2 3	2 0 1 1 0 0	115 11 4 3 0	117 11 6 3 0			0 0 0 0 0	' 41 24 4 6 3	89 59 77 24 19 80
PAYES Mbr	écus				-			<del></del>				- <del>-</del>			
REPORTABLES Mber Invest Hio		0	0 0 0	0	, 00 0	0 1	0 1	0	15 6 i	15 6 1	:		0	15	5 58 19 4s

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DISTALLATIONS			TRANCHE 1983			TRANCHES 198	4		TRANCHES 198	5	•	TRANCHE 1986		TOTAL	
ONUME THIS		DE 82	DE 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentage
	More '	1 1 5	2 0 7	3 2 2	0 0	4	4 1 3	1 0 4	22 9 7	23 10 1	3 9		6 3 9	29 13 2	100 00 100 00
ETRALTS Invest	Mbre M10 écus	1 1 5	1 0 2	2 1 7	0 0	0 0	0	, <u> </u>	1 0 6	1 0 6	' <del></del>		0	2 4	10 34 17 96
RRECEVABILITE Invest	More No écus	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	. 00	0 0	0 0	; <del></del>		0 0 0	-;	0 00 0 00
Invest	More Nio écus	0 0	0 0	U	0 0	0 0	0	0	1 0 1	1 0 1			0 0	-; <u>i</u> -	3 45 0 55
SONQUE FONDS Invest	Nore Hio écus	0 0	0	0 0	0 6	1 0 4	1 0 4	00	6 3 9	6 3 9	!		0	0 0	0 00
	ilbre Nio écus Nio écus	0 0 0 0 0	1 0 5 0 1	0.5	00	3 0 8 0 2	3 0 8 0 2	1 0 4 1 0 1	14 5 0 1 2	15 5 5 1 3	1		0 0 0 0 0	1 19 1 6 8 1 1 7	65 52 51 55 12 64
PAYES	More Nio écus				1		u u				1	<del>.</del>		•	
REPORTABLES Invest	Nore ! Nio écus	00	0	0 0	' 0 ' 0 0	1 0 4	1 0 4	' 0 ' 00	6 3 9	6 3 9	1 1 1		0 0	1 6	20 69 29 78
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EXTENSIONS INS AGUACOLES	TALLATIONS !	)	TRONCHE 198	13	1 	TRANCHES 19	184	1 -1	TRANCHES 15	85	! 	TROMCHE 198	6 1	1 TOTAL	
ROYPLINE-UNI		DE 82	DE 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	1 de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentag
TOTAL Tremet	libre !						7		2	2					
1414.7	Nio écus	20	1 1 6	3 4	1 1 17	6 0 9	2 6	' 0 ' 00	0 4	0 4	00		0	1 4 9	100 00 100 00
RETRALTS	More Hio écus	20		-			-		_	0 4			-		
RETRALTS Invest IRRECEVABILITY	libre H10 écus	1 6	1 6	3 4	17	0 9	2 6	00	0 4	0 4	00		0 0	1 4 9	100 00
RETRAITS Invest IRRECEVABILITI Invest HON CONFORNITI	Nore Hio écus Nore Hio écus	1 1 6	1 6 9 0	3 4 1 1 6	17	0 9 0 0	2 6 1 1 7	00	0 0 0 0 1	0 6	00		0 0	3 2	100 00 14 29 64 86 14 29
RETRAITS Invest IRRECEVABILITI Invest HOW CONFORMITI Invest	Nore H10 écus H0re H10 écus K0re H10 écus	1 1 6	1 6 0 0 0 0 0	3 4 1 1 6 0 0 0	17 17 17 1 0 0 1 0 0	0 9 0 0 0 1 0 1	2 6 1 1 7 1 0 1	000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 4 0 0 1 0 1	00		0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 2	100 00 14 29 64 86 14 29 5 33
RETRAITS Invest IRRECEVABILITI Invest HON CONFORMITI Invest INVEST INVEST INVEST	Nore H10 fcus H0re H10 fcus K0re H10 fcus	1 6 0 0	1 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 6 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1	17	0 9 0 0 1 0 1	2 6 1 1 7 1 0 1 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 1	0 4 0 0 1 0 1	0 6		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	2 32 2 03	100 00 14 29 64 86 14 29 5 33 7 14 0 67
RETRAITS Invest IRRECEVABILITI Invest HON CONFORMITI Invest INVEST INVEST INVEST	More Hio écus  More Hio écus  Kore Hio écus  More Hio écus  More Hio écus	1 1 6	1 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 6 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 4 3 0 4	1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	0 9 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	2 6 1 7 1 7 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	0 4 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 6		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 32 03 1 00 1 00	100 00 14 29 64 86 14 29 5 33 7 14 0 67 0 00 0 00 44 29 29 80

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IMPLANTATIONS	1410.6		TRANCHE 1983			TRANCHES 198	4		TRANCHES 198	35		TRANCHE 1986		TOTAL	
DE RECIFS ARTIF ROYALME-UNI		OE 82	DE 83	Total	de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	10141	de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentage
OTAL i	libre H10 écus	0 0	0	0	' 0 ' 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	' 0 00		0	, 0	100 00 100 00
ETRAITS Invest	Mbre Hio écus	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	- 0 0 0	0			00	, 0	0 00 0 00
ERECEWBILITE Invest	More No écus	0 0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	' 00	0 0 0	0 0	·'		0 0	0 0	0 00
Invest	Mbre Nio écus	0	0 0	0 0	' <u> </u>	 0 0 0	0 0	' 00	0		<del> </del>		0	' 00	0 00 0 00
-	Mbre Mia écus	0	0 0	0	, 00	0	0 0	; <u> </u>	0	0	<u> </u>		0	. 00	0 00
	No ecus Nio ecus Nio ecus	00	0 0 0 0 0	8 0 0 0 0	· 00	0 0 0 6 0	0 0 0 0 0	' 00 ' 00	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1		0 0 0 0 0	' 0 ' 0 0	0 00 0 00 8 00
	More Nio écus	l <del>-2</del>			<u></u>			1 0	Ą		1 _				ර 00 ස
		' 00	0	0	' 0	0	0 0 0	' 0 ' 00	0 0	0	-! ! !		C G D	! ' 0	0 00 0 00
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TOTAL GENERAL		·	TRANCHE 198	3	1	TRANCHES 19	84	1	TRANCHES 19	785	1	TRANCHE 198	6	TOTAL	
ROYALPE-UNI		DE 82	DE 83	Total	1 de 83	de 84	Total	de 84	de 85	Total	de 85	de 86	Total	depuis 83	pourcentag
	Mbre Kio écus	23 17 3	<b>61</b> 15 4	84 32 7	30	176 69 2	180 72 2	1 12 1 9 0	249 80 1	261 89 1	58 35 1		58 35 1	' 509 ' 182 0	100 00 100 00
ETRAITS Invest	libre Não écus	5,2	3 0 7	8 5 9	1 17	7 2 6	8	1 0 2	9 2 8	18 3 1	-; !		0 0	26	5,11 7 31 •
RRECEVABILITE Invest		3 0 9	2 0 2	5 1 1	0 0	10 17 4	10 17 4	0 0	4 0 4	4 0 4			0 0	19 18 8	3 73 10 36
ION CONFORMITE		0 0	0 0 0	1 6 0	90	1 0 1	1 0 1	00	5 0 2	\$ 0 2	-; <del></del> :	**	0	7 0 4	1 38 0 20
•		1 07	4 3 0	5 3 7	0 0	12 9 8	12 9 8	0 0	58 35 1	58 35 1	- <u>¦</u>		0	1 07	0 20 0 41
	Mbre Nio écus Nio écus	10 1	32 11 5 2 8	65 22 0 5 2	1 3 1 4 1 0 3	146 39 3 9 4	149 40 7 9 8	' 1i ' 8 8 ' 1 8	173 41 5 9 6	184 50 2 11 4	; ;		0 0 0 0 0	398 112 9 26 4	78 19 62 01 14 50
PAYES	More	1			-!			! !				*		!	
	H10 écus							•							

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### APPLICATION OF COUNSIL REGULTION Nº 2909/83 - EXPLORATORY FISHING VOYAGES

			VOYAGES DECIDED	BY THE COMMISSION		
HEMBER COUNTRY	VESSEL	ZONES	EEC PREMI	UM	DATE OF DECISION	SITUATION ON 1 3 1986 AND COMMENTS
	NUMBER >	CODE/OR COUNTRY	NATIONAL CURRENCY	ECU		
ITALY ITALY ITALY ITALY DENHARK	1 1 1 1 2	SVALBARD ANGOLA INDIA SOMALIA JAR-MAYEN	312 750 000 303 000 000 311 383 325 356 255 000 1 142 500	213 919 207 250 212 984 243 676 143 868	5 2 1985 5 2 1985 5 2 1985 5 2 1985 5 2 1985	VOYAGE COMPLETED  VOYAGE COMPLETED  VOYAGE NOT CARRIED OUT  VOYAGE COMPLETED  TO BE CARRIED OUT IN 198  INSTEAD OF 1985.  CHANGE UNDER WAY
NETHERLANDS GERMANY	4	USA SVALBARD	2 694 250 825 000 000	1 109 740 383 824	13 3 1985 31 7 1985 PENDING	UNDER WAY UNDER WAY
TOTAL	14	THIRD COUNTRIES	S -	2 515 261	<del>-</del>	-
			·			
FRANCE	2	ATLANTIC	981 500	148 440	FURTHER_INFO	SEPTE REQUEST FOR FURTHE
FRANCE	10	FAROES	5 850 000	884 742	FURTHER- INFO	UNDER EX MINATION
ITALY	1	MADAGASCAR	378 100 000	258 618	" - "	" "
ITALY	1	FALKLAND	629 216 500	430 381	" - "	, , ,
ITALY	1	COLOMBIA	392 146 631	268 226	" - "	TO WITHDRAW
ireland	2	ICES	104 800	73 693	<u>-</u>	
TOTAL	17	THIRD COUNTRIE	s -	2 064 100 (THEORETICALLY)	<u>-</u>	-

#### APPLICATION OF DIRECTIVE N) 83/515/EEC - LAYING-UP

January 1986 exchange rates

MEMBER STATE	PERIOD OF	ESTIMATED	ESTIMATED COST	ANTICIPATED	RESULT	1984
	APPLICATION	BUDGET	TO BE PAID BY THE COMMUNITY *	EFFECTS	VESSETS-ORD DAYS	COSTS TO BE DEFRAYED BY THE COMMUNITY
GERMANY	1984/1986	2,1 Mio DM A YEAR	1,5 Mio ECUS	24 VESSELS AND 1 140 DAYS LAID UP/YEAR	17 VESSELS AND 1 011 DAYS LAID UB/YEAR	0,66 Mio ECUS
FRANCÊ	1984/1986	4,0 Mio FF A YEAR	0,9 Mio ECUS	161 VESSELS AND 700 DAYS LAID UP/YEAR		
GREECE	1984/1986	80 M10 DRA A YEAR	0,9 Mio ECUS	179 VESSELS AND 800 DAYS LAID UP/YEAR		}
Up ited Kingbort	1984/1986	7 Mio UKL	3,7 M10 ECUS	1 074 VESSELS 8 100 DAYS LAID UP/YEAR	AND	1
TOTAL	_	-	7,0 Mio ECUS	17 940 DAYS VESSELS LAID UP		

## APPLICATION OF DIRECTIVE Nº 83/515/EEC - CESSATION.

# * January 1386 exchânge rates

MEMBER STATE	PERLIOD OF APPLICATION	AMOUNT OF PREMIUM	ESTINATED BUDGET	ESTIMATED WIST	i ·	RESULTS	1984/1985
		*	<b>J</b>	BY THE COMMUNITY -	WITH DAAWALS	ACTUAL AND ELIGIBLE WITHDRAWALS	APPLICATIONS FOR REIMBURSENEW BY THE COMMUNITY
BELGIUM	1984/1986	30.000 BFR per 6RT, 1 4. 672 ECUS	18 mio bpr <i>a yeha</i>	0,6 Mio ECUS	600 6AT A YEAA		
Den mark	1984/1986	FROM 3 000 TO 10 000 DKR per GAT, 1 C 380/1.260 ECUS	45 M10 DKR	1,9 Mio ECUS	6.000 GRT (CONNUN TY AND NATIONAL MERSURES)	680 GRT (+ 100 GRT (national measures)	0,5 Mio ECUS
Gretce	1984/1986	50 to 60.000 DRA per GRT, c 380 460 ECUS	300 Mio DRA	1,1 Mio ECUS	500 GRT		
ITALY	1984/1986	930.000 LIT per GRT, , e 625 ECUS	13 950 Mio LIT	4,7 mio ECUS	15 000 GRT		
NETHER LANDS	1985/1986	650 BCUS per	3,0 M10 HFL	0,2 Mio ECUS	3.600 GRT		
UNITED KINGDOY	1983/1986	400 UKI, per GRT, e ± 650 ECUS	15,1 M10 UKL	11,9 Mio ECUS	37.000 fat	27 006 GRT	8,8 Mio ECUS
TOTAL	<del></del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	20,4 Mio ECUS	<del> </del>	28 680 GRT	9,3 Mio ECUS

## BEC REGULATION 355/77. PROJECTS FINANCED AND AID GRANTED IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR 1978 - 1985

#### Mio ECU

EMBER		1978	19	979		1980		1981	•	1982		1983		1984	4	1985	T	OTAL
State	N°	A id Granted	٨	A.d Granted	w.	And Grented	N°	· And Granfoot	N°	And Granted	μ°	And Grantes	w '	Grented	Ν°	Aid	امرا	And Grented
В	3	0,076	3	0,193	-	-	-	-	-	<del>-</del>	2	0,209	6	0,716	4	0,834	18	2,028
DIK	1	0,083	9	0,841	6	0,642	12	0,566	10	0,566	12	0,860	11	0,731	18	2,794	79	7,083
D	4	0,316	1	0,040	1	0,067	1	0,425	7	0,194	3	0,124	11	0,567	10	1,813	38	3,546
GR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1,354	3	1,695	10	3,049
FR (1)	4	0,600	3	0,549	_	-	_	-	2	2,160	6	0,993	6	0,815	3	0,335	24	5,452
TRL	10	0,063	3	0,406	1	0,079	50	1,870	7	1,715	11	3,626	7	2,018	9	5,778	44	15,555
(2) <b>IT</b> (1)	6	1,680	11	3,672	9	5,437	9	5,647	12	5,618	9	5,787	11	4,127	10	6,911	77	38,879
NL	1	0,058	3	0,553	10	0,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0,845	22	2,054
WK	7	0,679	13	1,186	10	1,083	15	1,743	15	1,230	14	2,030	18	1,551	35	3,662	127	13,164
TOTAL	27	3,555	46	7,440	37	7,906	42	10,251	53	11,483	57	13,629	77	11,879	100	24,667	439	90,810

⁽¹⁾ Including R 1361/78
(2) Including R 1820/78